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Kennedy Rules Out 1984 Bid In U.S. Presidential Election

By Bill Peterson
and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Senator Edward M. Kennedy ruled out a candidacy in the 1984 presidential election Wednesday, saying he could not subject his family to another campaign at a time when he and his wife, Joan, are going through a divorce.

Mr. Kennedy, with his three children ranging in age from 13 to 20, said he was making a "political decision" that he would not be a "strong one" but he had made a decision for the sake of his family.

The 1980 campaign was sometimes a difficult experience, and it was very soon to ask them to go through it again, Mr. Kennedy said. "In addition, the decision that Joan and I have made about our marriage has been painful for our children as well as for ourselves."

"For these reasons, I believe that my first and overriding obligation now is to Patrick, Kara and Teddy."

Mr. Kennedy, 50, a Massachusetts Democrat, made his announcement in the Dirksen Senate Office Building. It was carried live on television. Not only did he rule out becoming a candidate, but he also said he would not accept a "draft nomination."

But Mr. Kennedy strongly indicated that he remains interested in the presidency at some point. "Actually, I enjoyed campaigning a lot in Iowa," he said. "I would like to do it again."

In 1980, President Ronald Reagan was asked whether he was likely to follow Mr. Kennedy's lead. He replied: "You know, I don't think there's much of a record of me imitating Teddy Ken-

edy." The Associated Press reported.

[Mr. Kennedy's decision was "a problem of the Democratic Party, and they're welcome to it," he added. Earlier, he had said he was surprised by the decision. He pointed out that he has ties with the Kennedy family.

"I worked very closely with Bob Kennedy," he said, referring to Mr. Kennedy's elder brother, Robert F. Kennedy, who was assassinated in 1968. "In fact, I was with him when he was killed, and I escorted his children back home."

Although he declined to endorse any of the other Democratic hopefuls, Mr. Kennedy said he "will be active nationally" in the party.

"I want to see a party that wins the presidency in 1984, not for the sake of winning alone but because its philosophy, its program and its nominee deserve that victory," he said. "I want to see a Democratic majority restored in the Senate because only then can we move our nation forward once again."

"And I want to see a society which no longer summons our people to selfishness, but once more challenges us to give something back to America in return for all that America has given to us."

Mr. Kennedy won his fourth full term in the Senate last month. Shortly after the election, it was announced that he and his wife, Joan, legally separated for two years, would complete formal divorce proceedings soon.

Joan Kennedy was reportedly present last week at the Kennedy compound in Hyannisport, Massachusetts, when Mr. Kennedy's three children and other family members discussed his political plans with him. Sources described the children as "adamant" in opposing another presidential race while they are still in school, but reportedly they did not rule it out in the future.

Edward M. Kennedy



Police carried Walid Jumblat, leader of Lebanon's Druze Moslems, from the scene of a West Beirut car-bomb explosion Wednesday. Mr. Jumblat and his wife were slightly wounded.

U.S. Expected to Double Troops In Lebanon Peacekeeping Force

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration probably will double the number of American troops in Lebanon to 2,400 in response to an appeal from the Lebanese president, U.S. and diplomatic sources say.

The object is to hasten withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops from Lebanon. Arrangements for a withdrawal are proceeding much slower than the United States had hoped, in part because the Israelis are demanding political concessions from the Lebanese government first, the U.S. officials say.

The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin "wants something to take to the Israeli electorate and say, 'See, it was worth it. It was right,'" a State Department official said Tuesday.

President Reagan, during a conversation with reporters Wednesday in Brasilia, during his Latin American tour, said the United States was talking with its "friends and allies" about expanding the multinational force using troops from other nations.

He indicated that the plan would not involve sending additional U.S. Marines to Beirut, but said rather that it was intended "to see if there are other nations that would like to join in that force."

Amin Gemayel, Lebanon's president, has formally asked France, Italy and the United States to enlarge their contingents in the peacekeeping force.

State Department sources said discussions are under way with several other nations on the possibility of their joining the force. The officials emphasized that no conclusions have been reached.

Israelis Prepare for Winter
Drew Middleton of The New York Times reported from Rashaya, Lebanon.

Israeli soldiers who hold front-line positions near here, 400 yards (about 365 meters) from Syrian troops, are preparing for winter. Underground bunkhouses accommodate an infantry squad have been built. Heavy clothing has been issued.

The Syrians, however, are still in summer uniforms. They have apparently made no preparations for a winter that usually means heavy rains, snow and bitter cold, conditions that are expected to force armor and artillery out of the fields and onto the roads.

Three Syrian soldiers could recently be seen through field glasses strolling down a road from a hill called Sultan Yaqub. On the right, the crew of an armored personnel carrier, the forward Syrian point in that sector, was looting in the sun on an unseasonably warm day.

American diplomacy is trying to bring about the withdrawal of the Syrian and Israeli forces that face each other at the mouth of the Bekaa, a valley 75 miles (120 kilometers) long that runs northeastward through Lebanon. But in this southeastern Lebanese area, there are no signs that either force intends to retreat in the immediate future.

The Israeli captain in charge of this part of the line said he and his troops had seen no signs that the Syrians were getting ready for winter. He said the Syrians had not "made their housing ready for the cold."

But he and more senior Israeli officers said they believe the Syr-

ian high command might have other ideas. As long as the Syrians can hold or think they can hold, the Israelis believe, they will remain.

Sultan Yaqub is the key to the Syrian position. Topped by a village of the same name, it rises from the plain at the western edge of the mouth of the Bekaa.

The Bekaa is strategically important to Syria. Any Israeli drive up the valley would flank Damascus. Consequently, the Syrian forces covering this section of the front appear formidable — the equivalent of two divisions, including seven armored brigades and two artillery groups.

In all, about four Syrian divisions are deployed in Lebanon and along the frontier between Lebanon and Syria. The Israelis estimate the Syrian force's strength at 40,000 troops and 1,500 tanks. They estimate that 1,200 of the tanks are deployed in Lebanon along with 450 artillery pieces.

Regardless of whether the Israelis remain, they are busy constructing support installations that would enable much more than a single armored division to go into action.

Buildings are clearing spaces on the plateau on both sides of the main road north from Metulla on the Israeli-Lebanese frontier. Hangars are being built and depots are multiplying in the area behind the front.

The Israeli division commander, Brigadier General Emanuel — the Israeli Defense Forces forbids the use of last names — has a high opinion of the Syrian infantry.

Describing Syrian resistance to his division's push north in the early days of the Israeli invasion, the commander said, "The infantry stood and fought as long as they could, waiting to retire until the tanks were on top of them."

Mubarak Sets Visit to Bonn
United Press International

BONN — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will visit Bonn Dec. 13 and 14, the West German Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

Druze Leader Survives Blast In West Beirut

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A powerful car-bomb blast ripped through the heart of Moslem West Beirut on Wednesday, apparently aimed at the Druze warlord Walid Jumblat, who escaped with only a slight head wound.

Security sources said four persons were killed and 15 wounded when the car bomb was detonated just as Mr. Jumblat drove his Mercedes out of an underground garage onto a central West Beirut thoroughfare. Mr. Jumblat's wife, who was sitting next to him, also escaped with only slight cuts.

The car in which the bomb was hidden was located only 15 feet (4.5 meters) from Mr. Jumblat's car when it exploded, turning the eight cars around it into burning hulks and sending shards of glass and splinters of steel in all directions. The dead and injured were believed to be passers-by and occupants of the nearby cars, several of whom had to be pried out of the twisted steel wrecks by Red Cross workers.

The brunt of the blast seems to have been absorbed by the cars around the booby-trapped vehicle. Mr. Jumblat's car had only its front hood smashed in and a large cylinder blown through its front windshield. Fortunately for Mr. Jumblat, the flying concrete landed between him and his wife.

The apparent assassination attempt against Mr. Jumblat, 33, follows almost two months of kidnappings, slayings and gunfights between his Druze followers and Christian militiamen in the Chuf mountain villages southeast of Beirut.

Mr. Jumblat led a coalition of Moslem and Palestinian militias that ruled West Beirut from the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war until the Israeli invasion. He was thrust into prominence after the assassination of his father, Kamal, in 1977. His father was the traditional Druze chieftain at that time and was gunned down by unidentified assailants during a rally in a mountain village.

Mr. Jumblat's grandfather, Fuad, was also assassinated, by a fellow Druze in 1926.

New Mexico President Acts Fast on Economy

Compiled by Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado was inaugurated Wednesday as Mexico's 74th president. He immediately launched an emergency program to "reorder" an economy on the brink of collapse.

"We are in an emergency," he told the Mexican Congress moments after he took the oath of office. "This is not the moment for hesitation or complaining; it is a time for definition and responsibility."

Mr. de la Madrid said his program was designed "to wage an in-depth combat against inflation, to protect employment and to re-establish the basic conditions for a dynamic, sustained, just and efficient development."

The program would include cuts in government spending and measures to ensure "scrupulous honesty" in government economic management.

Tax reforms, guaranteed employment, and efforts to channel credit to national development are key provisions in his plan. He said details would be announced during his first month in office.

"The crisis is evident in the expression of mistrust and pessimism regarding the country's ability to fulfill its immediate requirements," Mr. de la Madrid said.

He said that the decision of his predecessor, José López Portillo, to nationalize the private banking system was "irreversible." But he warned that government corruption would be punished.

Late Tuesday, Mr. de la Madrid appointed a cabinet of mostly foreign-educated economic specialists in their late 30s and early 40s. He retained Jesús Silva Herzog as secretary of finance and public credit. Mr. Silva-Herzog has been advocating severe austerity measures.

The selection of Mr. Silva-Herzog signals that Mr. de la Madrid intends to pursue the budget-cutting recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, which has pledged to provide loans of \$4.65 billion if the recommendations are accepted.

Bernardo Sepúlveda, 39, the ambassador to Washington and a close associate of Mr. de la Madrid, was selected as foreign minister.

Manuel Bartlett, 46, another close adviser to Mr. de la Madrid since 1979, was named to head the Ministry of Government, which controls important security organizations.

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who, like Mr. de la Madrid, studied at Harvard University, was named to head the Ministry of Programming and Budgeting. At 34, Mr. Salinas will be the youngest member of the cabinet. Many consider him to be Mr. de la Madrid's closest aide.

No immediate announcement was made on the two most important positions outside of the cabinet: the director of Pemex, the oil monopoly, and head of the Bank.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Fanfani Forms Italian Government After Resolving Cabinet Positions

Compiled by Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Prime Minister-designate Amintore Fanfani formed Italy's 43rd postwar government Wednesday with a four-party coalition that appeared to be divided by last-minute squabbles over cabinet posts.

Mr. Fanfani, 74, the leader of the "center" Christian Democrats who has led four previous governments, presented his list of cabinet ministers to President Sandro Pertini 18 days after the government headed by Giovanni Spadolini resigned.

Mr. Spadolini's five-party alliance collapsed because of disagreements between the Christian Democrats and Socialists over economic issues.

The new coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals put new men into key economic ministries. Twelve positions are unchanged, including those of Foreign Minister Enrico Cuccia, Defense Minister Lello Lagorio, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni and Justice Minister Clelio Darida.

After weekend negotiations in which the Socialists agreed to back

Mr. Fanfani, he announced Tuesday that he was able to form a new cabinet that also included the Social Democrats and Liberal parties. The Communists are Italy's second biggest party, but the dominant Christian Democrats refuse to work with them.

In a television statement after announcing the makeup of his cabinet, Mr. Fanfani referred to the "necessary sacrifices" Italians would be called upon to make to help the country out of its financial crisis. He said he hoped citizens would judge his government's efforts "on the basis of facts."

"The years of easy illusions in the world are ended," he said. "In order to reduce the incumbent suffering it is necessary that every citizen, while exercising his own rights, carries out his own duties to the full."

Mr. Fanfani delayed issuing a list of cabinet ministers until Wednesday, so he could meet with leaders of the coalition parties. Italian newspapers said the delay was caused by disputes over the assignment of portfolios.

Excluded from the government

were the former treasury and finance ministers, Nino Andreatta, a Christian Democrat, and Salvatore Formica, a Socialist, whose public arguing triggered Mr. Spadolini's resignation.

They were succeeded by Giovanni Goria, 39, a Christian Democrat economist, as the Treasury, and Francesco Forte, 53, a prominent Socialist economist, at the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Fanfani also brought back Filippo Maria Pandolfi as minister for industry. Mr. Pandolfi was an internationally respected treasury minister in the late 1970s.

The new cabinet has 28 ministers — the same number as in Mr. Spadolini's two governments — half of them Christian Democrats. There are eight Socialists, four Social Democrats and two members of the small Liberal Party.

The formation of a new government removed the threat of immediate extraordinary elections. But political commentators say any strains in the alliance could lead to voting in the spring, a year before the next scheduled general election.

President Ronald Reagan spoke to reporters Wednesday in Brasilia as an aide, Michael K. Deaver, right, urged him on to a meeting with João Baptista Figueiredo, Brazil's president.



President Ronald Reagan spoke to reporters Wednesday in Brasilia as an aide, Michael K. Deaver, right, urged him on to a meeting with João Baptista Figueiredo, Brazil's president.

Reagan Renews Support in Brasilia

The Associated Press

BRASILIA — President Ronald Reagan, on the first stop of a four-nation tour of Latin America, began discussions Wednesday with President João Baptista Figueiredo and emerged pledging renewed U.S. support.

"We have come to some agreements about future cooperation," Mr. Reagan said after his 90-minute discussion with Mr. Figueiredo.

relations, said he looked forward to "working with Brazil on their economic problems as well as our own."

As the two leaders met, members of the White House press office traveling with the president announced that Mr. Reagan had signed a proclamation waiving U.S. quotas for sugar used to produce alcohol and gasoline for industrial purposes.

The waiving of the sugar quotas was seen as symbolic of the administration's efforts to ease the trade

protectionism Mr. Figueiredo has decreed.

Brazil, the world's largest sugar producer, had complained that quotas imposed by Mr. Reagan in May to protect the U.S. sugar market would cost up to \$400 million in exports this year. This is just a fraction of Brazil's total annual exports of \$22 billion, but the issue typifies its complaints about U.S. restraints on its trade.

Mr. Figueiredo, who visited the United States in May, has blamed the industrialized nations for causing

Short-Term Brazil Loan Is Announced by U.S.

Compiled by Staff From Dispatches

BRASILIA — The United States will make a \$1.2-billion short-term loan to President João Figueiredo's government to help Brazil meet interest payments on its \$85-billion foreign debt, Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced Wednesday.

Mr. Shultz disclosed the arrangement following a 90-minute meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Figueiredo devoted largely to Brazil's economic and foreign debt problems.

The loan will help Brazil make interest payments on its foreign debt while the International Monetary Fund arranges a \$6-billion loan spread over three years.

"The United States has extended a bridging loan that was finalized last week and will help bridge between this time and when the IMF loan is arranged," Mr. Shultz said.

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said the loan totals \$1.2 billion.

Mr. Shultz described the loan as a "normal swap" arrangement in international finance but said it will be a government-to-government arrangement instead of coming from private banks.

A long-term credit to Brazil, perhaps as much as \$3.5 billion to \$4 billion, is planned for syndication among a large group of banks in January.

Banking sources in New York told Reuters that Brazil is planning to scale down its borrowing requirements for 1983 to \$9.1 billion from \$10.6 billion, a sharp reduction from its earlier projections.

Bankers have expressed doubts that Brazil can cut back its borrowing even to \$10.6 billion from

the approximately \$17 billion that had been projected for 1982.

Under its new projections, \$4.9 billion of the 1983 loans would cover repayments of principal and \$4.2 billion would be new money.

Banking sources said about 20 banks have been approached so far to take part in an expanded bridge credit. Some said the proposal might need additional official backing to be successful.

In a recent speech, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, said new bank loans should not be subject to supervisory criticism if they help a country to adjust its economy and service its debts in an orderly manner.

But some bankers said they desire more explicit official support if they are to increase their exposure in present circumstances.

Brazil plans to tap the IMF for \$4.5 billion in a three-year facility, as well as about \$1 billion from a facility that compensates for falls in export prices.

INSIDE

■ Reynaldo Bignone, the president of Argentina, has announced presidential elections will be held next year to return the country to democracy by March 1984. Page 5.

■ U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block renews Reagan administration's attacks on the European Community's subsidies of its farm-product exports. Page 4.

■ A revolutionary technique for medical diagnosis involving the use of a magnetic device is expected to perform better and more safely than scanners using X-rays. Page 7.

■ In its first big confrontation with labor, the West German government has refused to rescue a threatened steelworks unless union members agree to consider pay cuts. Page 9.

Stockman Orders Health Agency Cuts

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — David A. Stockman, the budget director, has ordered deep cuts in federal health agencies for the next fiscal year, including 20-percent personnel reductions for both the Food and Drug Administration and the Centers for Disease Control.

These are two of the main federal agencies involved in protection of the public health. The cut in the Centers for Disease Control would occur in one year and that for the Food and Drug Administration over three years.

The orders are contained in a budget document sent by Mr. Stockman's Office of Management and Budget to the Department of Health and Human Services on Nov. 23. A copy was obtained by The Washington Post on Tuesday.

Similar documents have been sent to other departments for the fiscal 1984 budget that President Ronald Reagan will send to Congress early next year. The White House has already indicated that the 1984 budget will involve deep cuts in domestic spending programs beyond the cuts that Mr. Reagan pushed through Congress in each of the past two years.

Mr. Reagan has said he does not want to increase taxes or to moderate his military budget, which means that almost all the burden of holding down the deficit will fall on domestic programs.

Indications from both parties are that Congress will resist further large cuts, however, and the budget office orders can be appealed to the president by Richard S. Schweiker, secretary of health and human services. Mr. Schweiker successfully appealed some cuts last year; sides would not speculate on whether he would do the same now.

The budget documents indicate that the budget office wants both the Centers for Disease Control and the Food and Drug Administration to start charging "user fees" to offset some of the contemplated cuts in government funds.

The National Institutes of Health would be required to start charging for room and board to patients under treatment at its research center in Bethesda, Maryland.

The budget office, according to the documents, has also told the Department of Health and Human Services to dismantle its Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration and disperse its functions to other agencies.

Most of the functions and personnel in the office of the assistant secretary for health would be shifted to other agencies, and the assistant secretary function would be cut to a small staff concerned with broad policy decisions.

The budget office also is proposing personnel and money cuts for the Indian Health Service and a number of other public health agencies.

In some cases, the funding and personnel levels would be below the actual dollar levels contemplated by Congress for fiscal 1983.

Sources said that in addition to cuts in public health programs, the budget office wants to cut personnel in Mr. Schweiker's administrative offices from 4,000 to 3,000, wiping out a large number of budget, personnel and public affairs jobs, and to cut personnel sharply in the Office of Human Development Services.

However, the budget office apparently has approved Mr. Schweiker's request of about \$1 billion for the Head Start program for disadvantaged children, making no attempt to cut it. Last year, Mr. Schweiker successfully appealed an attempt to cut Head Start.



THE NEW LOOK — A U.S. soldier models a new kind of infant helmet proposed by the Defense Department. The department says the new helmet is more protective and more comfortable than the standard M-1 Hadfield helmet.

U.S. Study of Defoliant Finds No Early Deaths

By Pete Earley
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Servicemen who sprayed the defoliant Agent Orange from airplanes in Vietnam are not dying at a higher rate than soldiers who were not exposed to the herbicide, according to an Air Force study.

Rather, they have a lower mortality rate than their counterparts in the general population, probably because they were in better health to begin with, the researchers said.

"We are not suggesting that exposure to Agent Orange doesn't have any adverse consequences," Dr. George D. Lathrop, director of the study said. "Maybe it's simply too early to tell."

But the preliminary findings, he said, prove that exposure to Agent Orange does not cause death within a short time. The average age of the servicemen being studied is 44. They served tours in Vietnam between 1962 and 1971 when the military sprayed 12 million gallons (51,644 million liters) of the herbicide in the jungle and on croplands.

The study, called Ranch Hand, was released as Tuesday's meeting of the Veterans Administration's Advisory Committee on Health-Related Effects of Herbicides.

The report is the only one whose method has been acceptable to the scientific community. Unlike the government's other studies, the Ranch Hand report has been able to identify soldiers who were heavily exposed.

Because the C-123 aircraft, which was used for spraying, only flew 150 feet (46 meters) off the ground, pilots generally kept the airplane's windows open to avoid flying glass if the plane was hit by ground fire. The open windows created a vacuum that sucked in large amounts of the spray, often soaking the crew.

U.S. Official Urges Supreme Court To Let States Regulate Abortions

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration official has urged the U.S. Supreme Court to stop deciding so many abortion cases and to give state legislatures much more freedom to regulate abortion.

But when pressed Tuesday during a Supreme Court hearing, Rex E. Lee, U.S. solicitor general, said that the administration is not now asking the justices to overturn *Roe v. Wade*, the 1973 ruling that in effect legalized abortion in the United States.

"If that is an issue, it is an issue for another day," Mr. Lee told Justice Harry A. Blackmun, the court's most fervent advocate of the right to abortion and author of the 1973 ruling.

The solicitor general — the Department of Justice official who represents the executive branch before the Supreme Court — argued that legislatures are better than courts at resolving public policy decisions and at balancing different interests or constituencies.

That claim was disputed by Frank Sussman, an attorney representing the Planned Parenthood Association, who also argued before the court Tuesday.

If the Supreme Court should let state legislatures make abortion decisions on their own, Mr. Sussman maintained, then "constitutional rights would be bargained away by lobbying interests in the state legislature." That "basically would eliminate, in my opinion, the concept of fundamental constitutional rights," he said.

The hearings concerned the validity of laws passed in Virginia, Missouri and Akron, Ohio, to regulate abortion. The justices are expected to rule on these laws by mid-1983.

On one occasion, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, apparently sympathizing with a Missouri law requiring that abortions be done in hospitals after the first three months of pregnancy, asked whether a state could not similarly specify that childbirths take place in a hospital.

Missouri Attorney General John Ashcroft agreed with the chief justice that a state could do this, but Justice John Paul Stevens interrupted, saying "that would be pretty far to enforce, I think."

Justice Burger quickly retorted to Justice Stevens that he had added an exception for childbirths performed in "emergency" situations. Moments later, however, Justice Thurgood Marshall also questioned Mr. Burger's example, wondering whether "lack of money" could be considered an emergency.

13 Church Groups Ask Congress to Block MX

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representatives of 13 U.S. Protestant and Roman Catholic religious groups sent a letter to congressmen this week opposing development of the MX missile.

The effort is aimed first at the 55-member House Appropriations Committee. That body is scheduled to vote later this week on an amendment to delete money for MX production from the military appropriations bill for fiscal 1983, which is now before Congress. The deletion measure is sponsored by Joseph P. Addabbo of New York, the Democratic chairman of the panel's defense subcommittee.

"This week when you vote on the defense appropriation for fiscal 1983," the letter says, "we strongly urge you to vote to delete the \$589 million the subcommittee's recommendation for procurement of MX missiles."

President Ronald Reagan has recommended to Congress that 100 MX missiles, each designed to carry 10 nuclear warheads, be placed in closely spaced silos outside Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne, Wyoming.

"The MX is a dangerous, destabilizing, first-strike nuclear weapon," the letter says. "Its deployment would signal our leaders' belief that we can fight and prevail in a nuclear war."

It further contends that spending \$26 billion on MX missiles "would rob the poor and needy" of resources available to them. It also says deploying the missiles in the "dense pack" formation "would make a mockery" of the government's promise to abide by previously negotiated arms control agreements and would "send the wrong signal to the new Soviet leadership."

"We reject the notion that we are behind the Soviets in the arms race and the idea that the way to achieve significant arms reductions is first to rearm," the letter continues. "Indeed, we reject the assumption that weapons of mass destruction have any moral justification whatsoever. Now is the time to stop MX once and for all."

Religious groups represented by signatories to the letter are: American Baptist Churches; Church of the Brethren; Episcopal Church; Jesuit Social Ministries; Mennonite Central Committee; National Assembly of Religious Women; National Council of Churches; Network, a Catholic social justice lobby; Unitarian Universalist Association of Churches in North America; United Church of Christ; United Methodist Church (Board of Church and Society, and Women's Division); and United Presbyterian Church.

Bill Would Limit Aliens' Benefits

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Legislation that would severely limit U.S. Social Security payments for nonresident aliens has been introduced in both houses of Congress and is being considered by the president's Social Security task force.

The proposal by Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, would make payments to non-Americans living abroad "only up to the amount that they have contributed" to the system.

According to a recent study, an average person retiring this year would get back all he actually paid into the system in the first nine months of retirement.

Americans living overseas and non-Americans living in the United States would not be affected by the bill, nor would nonresident alien survivors of U.S. citizens. Social Security officials said that about 300,000 checks are mailed abroad every month. About 200,000 of those go to non-Americans and their dependents and would be affected by the bill, they said.

Mr. Lugar says that many non-resident aliens paid only minimal amounts into the system, then were able to collect many times what they contributed.

"I don't believe we can afford to drain off Social Security funds to support aliens living outside our country," he said, on introducing the bill. He called the proposal "a small but significant first step that Congress can take to preserve the integrity of the troubled Social Security system."

Mr. Lugar estimated the measure would save at least \$700 million a year.

A member of Mr. Lugar's staff said that the proposal would be brought up when the Congress takes up Social Security financial problems early next year and that there was a good chance that the president's Social Security commission would include the proposal in its recommendations for the system, which are due within a month.

The aide did not speculate on how the proposal would affect reciprocal Social Security agreements with countries in Western Europe. Overseas citizens' groups have expressed some concern, however, that other nations might consider the legislation discriminatory against their citizens and make negotiations of reciprocal agreements more difficult.

CBS News Closing 2 Foreign Bureaus

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — CBS News has dismissed 25 employees and outlined plans to close its full-time bureaus in Bonn and Hong Kong. A source at the network said that the group laid off ranged from correspondents to researchers to financial executives.

Although the CBS News budget for 1983 is due to be increased slightly, the percentage will be lower than in past years and will not be sufficient to cover the increased costs of news gathering.

In a memo to CBS News staff members, Van Gordon Sauter, president of CBS News, said that the reductions amount to "less than 2 percent of our work force." CBS News employs about 1,500 people.

NUANCES DE LA LUMIERE

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THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

A STORY OF DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

On 2nd December, 1982, the United Arab Emirates celebrates the twentieth anniversary of its independence. Comprising seven individual emirates, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah, Ajman and Umm al-Qaiwain, the UAE lies on the south-east corner of the Arabian Peninsula, with six of the seven emirates lying on the Arabian Gulf coast, and the seventh, Fujairah, on the Gulf of Oman. With a population of 1,040,275 at the December 1980 census, and with an area of 30,000 square miles, the UAE is relatively small in terms of the rest of the developing world, although the fortunate existence of substantial reserves of petroleum has given the country the ability not only to embark on a major internal development programme, but also to emerge, together with fellow members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), as a major provider of development assistance to other developing countries. Over recent years, aid has accounted for as much as 7.5% of the UAE's Gross National Product.

The highest body in the country is the Supreme Council of Rulers which, last November, re-elected the President, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, and the Vice-President, Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum, for a third successive five-year term. They were first elected in July, 1971, before the country (formerly known as the "Trucial States"), actually achieved its independence after more than a century and a half of British colonial influence.

Since independence, the UAE has consistently followed a policy of identifying itself with the hopes and aspirations of other Arab, Muslim and developing countries — a role that can be seen not only in forums such as the Non-Aligned Movement, the Arab League and the United Nations, but also through the encouragement of bilateral links. It has, too, fully identified itself with the cause and aspirations of the Palestinian people and their right to return to their homeland and establish a state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Within the Arabian Gulf, the UAE is a member of the Arab Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), established at a meeting in Abu Dhabi in May 1981, between the UAE, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. Underlying the GCC's establishment, between the regional desire to develop co-operation, is the ardent belief that the region must be kept out of the equilateral and beyond the interference of the Super Powers. At the level of global international relations, the country has also shown its commitment to the establishment of a new international economic order.

ECONOMIC POSITION

On the economic front, the country's growth has, of course, been underpinned not only by its active commercial community, continuing a 5,000 year old tradition of maritime trade, but also by the country's substantial oil income. Crude oil production alone accounts for over 70% of the UAE's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 1980, for example, oil revenues reached Dh. 67.6 billion (US\$18.5 billion) — a sudden increase of Dh. 21.7 billion (US\$6 billion) over the previous year's revenue, brought about by the 1979 oil price increases.

However, while the Gross Domestic Product in 1979 and 1980 rose by an average of 34%, significant cutbacks in oil production in 1981 and 1982 (largely in response to the international oil glut) caused the economic growth rate to slow down dramatically in 1981 to around 8%. The effects of the new burst in Federal Government spending were still being experienced in the early part of 1981 (particularly in the emirate of Abu Dhabi) including Dh. 2.6 billion in compensation payments to citizens (for property affected by town planning activities), and 1982 is expected to experience a further decline.

The UAE's current account surplus is expected to show a decline to 1982 as in 1981, due to lowered crude oil output initiated by the global oil glut of 1981. OPEC oil price stabilisation and conservation policies. The upshot is an expected sluggish rate of economic growth. Growth in the country's non-oil GDP was estimated to have been only 1.7% in 1981.

At home, the past 11 years have seen the United Arab Emirates emerge from a disparate collection of emirates that were widely different in terms of area, wealth, population and development, into a well-established federal state. The achievements of the Government in such fields as social services, housing, health, education and communications have helped to weld the country into a firmly linked whole; while over the past years, the very idea of the UAE itself has taken root in the hearts of the people. Now the longest surviving federation in the Arab world, the United Arab Emirates has become, in the words of Sheikh Zayed, "A living and irreversible reality."

As the country enters upon its second decade of independence, it does so determined to continue both with its own internal development and with its efforts (through international organisations and a variety of other means) to work towards the creation of a more equitable political and economic balance throughout the world.

In pursuit of Sheikh Zayed's directive to take the benefits of civilisation out to the Bedou rather than make them come to the towns, whole new townships have been built out in the desert to help the country's nomads to enjoy the fruits of development within their own environment. With the particular encouragement of the UAE President and his wife, the country's women are taking an increasing role in education, commerce and various spheres of Government, and many are benefiting from adult literacy programmes and other training schemes run by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

DEVELOPMENT AID

Eleven years ago, the United Arab Emirates could be classified in almost every way as underdeveloped. It lacked housing, power, supplies, schools, hospitals, roads, ports, airports and had virtually no industrial sector, while the farming that existed was little more than subsistence farming in the least arid areas. Today, the country has been fortunate enough to make major strides in all areas of development and has been able to increase its food production to meet nearly 40% of its needs — despite a five-fold rise in population and rainfall of scarcely 150 mm. a year to even the most fortunate areas. At the same time, however, the UAE has remained aware of its own history of underdevelopment and has become one of the world's major providers of foreign aid. As much as 7.5% of the country's GNP has, in recent years, been devoted to foreign aid projects through bilateral agreements, membership of regional bodies such as the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the OPEC Fund for International Development; through international organisations such as the

specialised agencies of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation; and through UAE-based organisations such as the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development. Even during times of drastically reduced revenue, the UAE has maintained a high level of foreign aid — well above the 1% of GNP set by the United Nations Development Decade (a target, incidentally, which none of the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has yet reached).

A substantial amount of the UAE's aid flows through the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFED) which was established in July 1971 — even before the UAE achieved its independence. In 1973, its terms of reference were widened to include the whole of the developing world. This body concentrates on bilateral project aid, with other Government organs such as the Ministry of Finance and Industry looking after the contributions to regional and international organisations.

The key to bilateral assistance from the Emirates is emphasis on aid to those countries described by the United Nations as "Most Seriously Affected" (MSA's) or "Least Developed" (LDC's). These countries, which find the greatest difficulty in raising the finance necessary for basic development programmes on the international capital markets, have found the UAE willing to help with infrastructural projects financing with a long grace period, repayment periods of up to 20 years and an interest rate rarely exceeding 3%.

Among recipients of UAE aid have been not only other Arab countries, such as Sudan, Morocco, the two Yemenes and Mauritania, but also other countries throughout Africa and Asia. Over recent years, loan agreements have been signed with some of Africa's poorest nations like Lesotho, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau. While amongst the Asian beneficiaries have been Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Maldives. Indeed, the Maldives' international airport, opened last November, was partially financed by ADFED. The types of projects financed have ranged from agriculture and power projects to communications and intermediate technology schemes.

So far, more than 40 countries in the developing world have benefited from direct loans from ADFED, with a dozen or more receiving assistance from other Government institutions — while the contributions the UAE makes to the various regional and international organisations spread the net to cover the whole of the developing world.

For further information apply to:
Ministry of Information and Culture
P.O. Box 17
Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates

Lebanese Rightist Says 3,000 Trucks a Day Wearing Down a Pennsylvania Town

Massacre Was Reaction To Palestinian Killings

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The leader of a Lebanese Phalangist Christian faction explained Wednesday the massacre of as many as 800 Palestinian civilians in two refugee camps as "a Lebanese reaction from the relatives and parents of our martyrs."

Etienne Saba, head of a faction called Guardians of the Cedars, which is part of the rightist Phalangist coalition in Lebanon, was asked repeatedly at a press conference sponsored by the Israeli government whether his group participated in the killings at the Chatila and Sabra camps.

"First of all, I want to ask you why the whole world is upset by Sabra and Chatila," Mr. Saba said. "For eight years, during the civil war in Lebanon, Mr. Saba added, the world 'was asleep' and ignored the slaughter of Christians by Palestinians in Lebanese towns such as Damour."

The refugee camp massacre took place after the Sept. 14 assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, leader of the Phalangists.

Mr. Saba said that the slaughter "was a Lebanese reaction from the relatives and parents of our martyrs," a reference to victims of Lebanon's long civil war.

"Look," Mr. Saba said, "this is an interior problem in Lebanon. We have the full right to deal with our enemies in Lebanon in the manner we find suitable. Please, this is our interior problem — don't interfere in this."

Mr. Saba, whose faction favors a peace treaty with Israel, was surrounded by more than half a dozen members of his party. The purpose of his two-day visit to Israel, he said, was to express condolences to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose wife died recently, and to thank Israel for its "generous intervention" in invading Lebanon last June to rout the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Don't think that in Lebanon we are angry," he said, "we are very grateful and thankful."

Mr. Saba, who was introduced at the press conference held in government press headquarters here by an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman, said he hoped that the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel, a brother of Bashir, would soon agree to negotiations with Israel "on a very high level in Beirut and Jerusalem."

Mr. Begin insists on both points, which Mr. Gemayel has resisted so far.

Asked about recent comments made by Shafiq al-Wazzan, Mr. Gemayel's prime minister, that

have been critical of Israel, Mr. Saba said that over the years Mr. Wazzan had been a "Syrian puppet and a PLO puppet."

Pressed repeatedly about the massacre and about the fate of the more than 500,000 Palestinians living in Lebanon, Mr. Saba said: "I would like you — you are from the United States — we have a little country in Lebanon, 7,000 square miles, and we have about 500,000 Palestinians in Lebanon. Will you please take the 500,000 Palestinians to the United States and we will be very grateful."

He said that if the Palestinians were allowed to remain and the population continued to grow "another PLO will be created. We don't accept any more Palestinians in Lebanon. My duty is to put them out of Lebanon."

Later, he said that "the Israeli government and the Israeli Army had nothing to do with Sabra and Chatila. This is a Lebanese reaction."

"Don't think that we are killers," Mr. Saba said. "We are civilized people. We welcomed the Palestinians for 30 long years. These guests tried to kill us ... to take our country for themselves."

■ 1,200 More Bodies Found

About 1,200 more bodies have been found in Beirut in recent weeks, some in mass graves dug by PLO guerrillas for slain comrades, raising the tally of deaths during the Israeli siege to 6,775, police officials said, according to an Associated Press report.

The police count of war victims outside the capital remains at 12,310, for a total of 19,085, according to officials working on a detailed casualty report for the Lebanese government.

■ New Aid Bid Assailed

The State Department sharply criticized Wednesday a congressional attempt to boost U.S. financial aid to Israel, saying that it would have a disastrous effect on U.S. foreign policy. United Press International reported.

The bill, adding \$450 million in aid to Israel, was approved by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee Tuesday despite complaints by Sen. Mark Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, the appropriations committee chairman, that the aid would signal congressional approval of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In an unusual statement, a State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, said: "We have a worldwide foreign policy and worldwide interests and as that bill now stands it would be disastrous for those interests."

By William E. Geist

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Marjorie Hoy has had 19 semitrailer trucks overturn in her front yard during the last 10 years.

It usually happens in the early morning, and she awakens to a thunderous crash and the sound of heads of lettuce, sides of beef or frozen turkeys thrown against the front of her house.

When Mrs. Hoy, 67, peeks around the curtains, she might see hundreds of dazed chickens standing around. Or three feet of baby-food jar lids covering most of the lawn. Or a U.S. Air Force experimental plane.

"The plane was interesting," Mrs. Hoy recalled, pushing up her glasses.

It was hurled off a truck as it rounded the bend in the road in front of her home in Milford, Pennsylvania, just across the Delaware River from New Jersey and across the state line from New York.

About 3,000 semitrailer trucks pass Mrs. Hoy's home each day on their way through Milford, a community of 1,100 people.

They rumble along a stretch of U.S. Route 209, known to truckers across the country as the Ho Chi Minh Trail. It is a narrow, winding, dangerous road that provides a link between Interstate 80 and 84, a shortcut to New England that saves them miles, mountains and money.

Townpeople finally persuaded the federal government to prohibit trucks from using the road, and the ban was to have taken effect Monday. But neighboring towns, fearful that Milford's millio trucks a year would begin rumbling through their communities, obtained a postponement.

Members of Congress from the area have been besieged with pleas to press for a re-evaluation by the Department of the Interior, which has jurisdiction over the road.

The 40-ton, 18-wheel semitrailers, which carry everything from medicine to cheese chips, cannot stop at the Milford Diner anymore because of new parking restrictions.

Some say the idling trucks killed the trees, and most say that exhaust from the trucks has ruined the paint on the exterior of houses, cracked the walls of the First Presbyterian Church, shook the stucco off a historic building and the ornate wood trim off the Pike County Courthouse — the county having just spent \$5,000 to put it back up.

Warner Depuy, the Pike County commissioner who has led a relentless and often frustrating battle for more than 10 years to ban the semitrailers from Milford, said he had his home remodeled so that the bedroom is in the back, farther away from the road and the trucks.

Cynthia Van Lierde keeps a scrapbook of news clippings about the trucks, filled with stories and photographs of them knocking down signs and telephone lines, of Mrs. Hoy and her neighbors standing in their backyards looking at piles of carpeting and sunned chickens.

Although the scrapbook has some comical contents, it is for the most part a macabre album of death, chronicling dozens of fatal automobile accidents, most of which local residents believe are attributable to the heavy truck traffic.

Mr. Depuy says 112 deaths have occurred on the stretch of Route 209 in the last seven years; the Pennsylvania Transportation De-



Semitrailer trucks rumbling down Broad Street, part of U.S. Route 209, through Milford, Pennsylvania.

partment argues that the figure is only about half that, just as others have argued that perhaps only 2,500 trucks a day go through Milford.

Mr. Depuy has been a formidable opponent of the trucking lobby and of various state and federal agencies. He has had to convince Milford residents not to block the road with hay bales, piles of shale or a barrage of gunfire.

Some of his methods have been canny, such as the most recent move of deeding the road to the National Park Service so that it could ban the trucks. So close was he to final victory — and a planned victory celebration — that road signs announcing the ban were erected by the state Transportation Department, only to be covered over because of the announcement of a postponement.

Mr. Depuy contends that banning trucks on Route 209 would require most of them to drive just 11 extra miles (18 kilometers). "Tonight, tomorrow or a week from now," he said, "someone is going to die on that road. I hate to write a letter to someone saying there is blood on their hands, but I will."

Most truckers disagree with his mileage estimate, saying that for

them rerouting would mean 20 to 30 additional miles. It would also mean slow and often dangerous hauls through the mountains, they say.

Nelson Cooney, general counsel to the American Trucking Association, said that if the Interior Department did not reverse its decision to implement the ban on Route 209, the association would go to court.

NATO Agrees to Study of Conventional Arms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers agreed Wednesday to study the deployment of accurate new conventional weapons that could radically change the alliance's military strategy.

The decision followed the ministers' agreement Tuesday to proceed with the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Europe.

Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, reportedly informed other NATO ministers about new weapons of "unprecedented precision" that could lead to greater reliance on conventional arms and the removal of older nuclear weapons.

West German sources said the ministers had commissioned the Military Committee, NATO's highest military body, to study possible deployment of the weapons and had ordered a study of costs.

The ministers reached the decision at the end of the third day of their regular fall meeting.

Meanwhile, Admiral Robert Falls, chairman of the Military Committee, said at a news conference that the plans to study the increased use of new conventional arms technology would not alter the alliance's present strategy.

This included defending NATO territory as far forward as possible and responding to an attack by any necessary means, including the use of nuclear weapons, he said.

His remarks appeared to be aimed at allaying concern that an increased stress on conventional arms could lead NATO away from its "flexible response" doctrine, which calls for the use of nuclear weapons if necessary.

A senior U.S. official who asked not to be identified said Mr. Wein-

berger's remarks at a Defense Planning Committee meeting outlined technology that makes it possible to design weapons with "unprecedented precision, that would enable us virtually to strike the targets at which we aim even over very great distances, and even under all weather conditions or at night."

The emerging doctrine is that such weapons could be used to thwart any Soviet attack on Western Europe by destroying the reinforcements on which an invasion would depend.

This seemed to coincide with a plan unveiled recently by General Bernard W. Rogers, the commander of NATO, that would make full use of technology in precision guided missiles.

General Rogers predicted that NATO would be able to contain the first wave of an attacking force by using electronic weapons to destroy reinforcements stationed 100 miles (160 kilometers) behind the front lines.

General Rogers has suggested that his plan could allow NATO to do away with some of its 6,000 short-range nuclear warheads in Europe.

Some West European officials and diplomats expressed concern that the plan implied trading some NATO territory to gain time before a counterattack, and seemed to put less emphasis on the nuclear deterrent.

But, said Admiral Falls at the news conference, "The Military Committee is to complete accord with General Rogers and, indeed, there would be something seriously wrong with Western military thinking if we were to refuse to adapt our tactics in the light of scientific progress."

At a meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, the ministers also welcomed President Ronald Reagan's decision to deploy 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in a "dense pack" formation in Wyoming.

Reagan Vows New Support After Talks Open in Brasilia

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the world recession that has taken such an enormous toll in Brazil.

On his arrival in the capital city, Mr. Reagan walked through a double file of ceremonial guards in white tunics and plumed helmets to enter the palace for formal discussions. After the discussions, he left the palace to go horseback riding and attend a barbecue lunch at his host's ranch on the outskirts of the city.

On his first official trip to South America and to Brasilia, Mr. Reagan spent the day engaged in activities that were closed to the press and public except for brief picture-taking sessions.

His agenda also included a reception held by Mr. Reagan for about 100 Brazilian politicians, including members of government and opposition parties who ran Nov. 15 in Brazil's first free elections in 17 years. That event was followed by a dinner at the Foreign Ministry held by Brazil.

Brazil, the largest nation in Latin America, has a foreign debt of about \$85 billion, second only to Mexico. It is facing severe financial difficulties brought about by deteriorating world trade, protectionist trade barriers and high interest rates.

Moreover, although it has the ninth largest economy in the world, Brazil is finding a reluctance by private lenders to invest money in it. A substantial portion of Brazil's foreign debt is owed to U.S. banks.

U.S. officials had said they planned to offer no direct aid to Brazil, but made it clear that they hoped Mr. Reagan's presence would underscore Brazil's stability and encourage lenders.

Mr. Reagan is spending three days in Brazil. He is to make a side trip to São Paulo Thursday before flying to Bogotá for a few hours Friday. He then is scheduled to travel to Central America to talk to leaders in Costa Rica and Honduras.

Mexico Chief Inaugurated

(Continued from Page 1)

of Mexico. They are expected to be named before the end of the week.

■ Dual Challenge Ahead

Alan Riding of The New York Times reported earlier from Mexico City:

Mr. de la Madrid is assuming the twin challenge of lifting Mexico out of its worst recession in 40 years and preserving political stability at a time of growing hardship for most Mexicans.

Much of the recent confusion surrounding Mexico's financial crisis has stemmed from the widespread perception that Mr. López Portillo has delayed taking much-needed austerity measures and has left many of the most unpopular price increases to be decreed by his successor.

Although Mr. de la Madrid was hand-picked by Mr. López Portillo, there have also been near-public disagreements over economic policy between outgoing and incoming teams.

Apparently anxious to assign responsibilities before the change of government, Mr. Silva-Herzog spoke darkly last week of the "belt-tightening" that awaits much of the population in the coming months. "Believe me, this is not an ideological problem," he said, "it's not a question of whether we like it or not, whether it's leftist or rightist."

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WORLD BRIEFS

UNESCO Panel Approves Media Plan

PARIS (AP) — Delegates to a UNESCO commission approved a compromise plan Wednesday for the organization's future activities in communications after disputes over the watchdog function of the press and the content of news reports.

A full meeting of the 158 nations at the conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is expected to discuss the communications chapter Thursday. The Soviet Union, supported by several Third World countries, opposed passages that said the mass media "could make an important contribution in scrutinizing all actions that might lead to abuses of power." The Soviet Union and some nations such as India and Algeria also said they were unhappy with a change that removed the word "content" to speaking about messages like media transmits.

The United States and other Western delegations expressed reservations about some passages of the chapter entitled "Communications in the Service of Man." But they said they would voice their concerns in the full meeting.

China Assails Afghanistan Occupation

BEIJING (AP) — In China's first strong denunciation of the Soviet Union since the new leadership took over in Moscow, the Communist Party newspaper said Wednesday the Russians still hope to occupy Afghanistan and push south from there.

The People's Daily declared that "the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its massive military buildup on the Afghan side of the Chinese-Afghan border have posed a serious threat to China's security."

The newspaper added that the Soviet Union "never has given up its hegemonist ambitions of a long-term occupation of Afghanistan and proceeding south" to the Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Dutch to Vote Against Arms Freeze

THE HAGUE (UPI) — The Netherlands will oppose a nuclear weapons freeze in a United Nations vote scheduled Dec. 8, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek told a parliamentary commission Wednesday.

Under pressure from opposition parties, including the Communists, Mr. van den Broek agreed to a second debate in Parliament on Thursday on a joint Swedish and Mexican resolution calling for a freeze of nuclear arsenals.

He told members of the Permanent Commission on Foreign Affairs, a liaison body between Parliament and the cabinet, that the government supported the Geneva talks on nuclear arms reductions by NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Mr. van den Broek said that to change the country's vote would be "a motion of no confidence in the Geoeva negotiations and an utterly incorrect signal."

Financier Sentenced in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Amos Dawe, an international financier, was convicted on charges of multimillion-dollar fraud Wednesday by the Hong Kong Appeals Court and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Defense and prosecution lawyers said his whereabouts were unknown.

His lawyers said at an earlier hearing that Mr. Dawe, 47, who was released on \$8,200 bail, had been unable to return from a Bangkok business trip because of ill health and visa problems. But two Hong Kong police officers who went to the Thai capital said Mr. Dawe had been seen drinking in a hotel and appeared in good health.

Mr. Dawe's Mosbert group of companies, which extended to Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, Hong Kong and the United States, collapsed in 1975 amid allegations that it was being used by the Soviet KGB secret police to infiltrate commerce in Southeast Asia. When the allegations were published by a Hong Kong magazine, one of Mr. Dawe's major financial backers, the Moscow Narodny bank, withdrew its support.

Canada Released British Spy Suspect

OTTAWA (AP) — Canada released Hugh George Hambleton, a professor who is being tried in Britain on espionage charges, in 1979 because there was not enough evidence that he had been spying, according to Solicitor General Robert Kaplan. Mr. Hambleton is on trial in Britain on charges of having given highly classified information to the Soviet Union while working as a NATO economist in Paris from 1956 to 1961.

Mr. Kaplan also said, however, that Canada's Official Secrets Act, the law Mr. Hambleton had been suspected of breaking, needs major changes. His remarks Tuesday before the House of Commons prompted a member of the Conservative opposition, Chris Speyer, to say: "Has Canada gone out of the business of prosecuting spies?"

Mr. Hambleton, 60, who has dual British and Canadian citizenship, was questioned in November 1979 by security officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They said they had seized a short-wave radio receiver, maps and books from his mother's Ottawa home.

For the Record

BELFAST (AP) — IRA guerrillas blasted an armored police truck with a Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket Wednesday and raked the vehicle with bullets, wounding two officers, the police reported.

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — Sergeant Aloia Akata-Pore, a radical member of Ghana's ruling council, has been detained in connection with last week's failed coup, Accra radio reported Wednesday.

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Polish Actors' Union
Banned in Reaction to
Boycott of Television

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish authorities dissolved Wednesday the union of actors that has been leading a successful boycott of state television to protest martial law.

The boycott by the country's best-known actors and actresses — perhaps the most visible remnant of the days of Solidarity — has in recent days grown into a major issue with the martial-law authorities.

The sudden abolition of the actors' union, under the same 1932 statute used to dissolve the union of journalists last March, appeared to indicate that despite its series of highly visible conciliatory gestures and plans to lift martial law this month, the government still intends to have little patience with dissent.

The boycott had turned state television, previously often a showcase for original drama, into a dreary series of panel discussions and official speeches, sometimes enlivened by sports and old Russian films.

There were few of the familiar faces of popular actors and actresses. Most of them refused roles in television dramas, and the handful who took jobs were accused by their colleagues of being collaborators and jeered by audiences when they appeared on stage in Warsaw. Earlier, Lech Walesa went to the

ancient monastery in Czestochowa to pray for guidance on his future course of action.

Mr. Walesa was freed in mid-November after 11 months of imprisonment during which the authorities crushed the independent trade union that he led. He arrived in Czestochowa on Tuesday on a religious pilgrimage, accompanied by members of his family and a handful of old Solidarity aides.

"I beg you to direct me," Mr. Walesa said in a prayer before the image of the Black Madonna, which is revered as Poland's national symbol, "because I want to be in your hands as an instrument in the service of the motherland, the church and our countrymen."

"I want you to take this medal with a broken heart and heal it," Mr. Walesa said, referring to the small pin bearing the likeness of the Madonna that he almost always wears.

"Let us pray for love and justice to triumph, for peace and human solidarity and that the great hopes begun in August 1980 can be realized," he said in his prayer at evening Mass in the monastery chapel. His mention of August 1980 was a reference to the shipyard strike in Gdansk that gave birth to Solidarity.

Mr. Walesa did not say a word as the group made its way through a crush of waiting television cameras, photographers and journalists into the Jasna Gora monast-



Lech Walesa, with a likeness of the Black Madonna on his lapel, at Jasna Gora.

ery, the site of the Black Madonna.

Aside from a meeting with foreign journalists just after his release, in which he said he would be "courageous, but prudent, very prudent," Mr. Walesa has declined to make any public statements about the political situation or his own plans.

He has said he will need about a month to learn what had happened while he was in isolation and to decide what must be done. That timetable would put any statement roughly at the point of a Dec. 13

meeting of the Sejm, Poland's parliament, at which Poland's rulers have been strongly suggesting they plan to lift martial law.

Mr. Walesa's words are being eagerly awaited in Poland. But whatever he says, it appears that the military government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski has the nation firmly under control and that the heady days in which Solidarity challenged the communist system are gone forever.

On Saturday, the underground

Solidarity leadership, devastated by the failure of a strike no Nov. 10, called off anti-government demonstrations that had been planned for mid-December.

Mr. Walesa has been telling some of his old associates in Gdansk that he hopes Solidarity can be revived in some fashion, although it will probably require considerable compromise with the authorities. But those who have seen him say his plans seem vague and uncertain.

A spokesman at Jasna Gora said Mr. Walesa left the monastery on Wednesday for an unknown destination. Reuters reported from Warsaw. Friends of Mr. Walesa in Gdansk said they expected him to return there.

This was Mr. Walesa's second trip outside of Gdansk since he was released. His first trip, six days after he was freed, was to Warsaw, where he met for several hours with the Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp.

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Agriculture Secretary Is Guarded
On U.S. Threat to Dump Surplus

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The U.S. secretary of agriculture, John R. Block, renewed the Reagan administration's attacks Wednesday on the European Community's subsidies of its farm exports. But he remained deliberately vague about threats by the administration to retaliate by dumping \$3 billion in surplus dairy products on the world market.

"There is no deadline as to when the United States might take action, and if there was one, we would not be making it public," Mr. Block said.

Mr. Block made his comments at the Paris headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as head of the U.S. delegation to a meeting of 24 agriculture ministers from OECD nations that begins Thursday.

Speaking in guarded terms, he added that a decision to retaliate would involve other departments in the U.S. government, as well as the Department of Agriculture. "It will be a total administration decision," he said.

The administration, Mr. Block explained, has not abandoned its attempt to bring EC export subsidies "under greater discipline." He said the U.S. farm community is increasingly upset over EC-subsidized exports of wheat, wheat flour, poultry, eggs and soybean oil, adding, "The list goes on and on."

The U.S. official said the government had \$3 billion worth of dairy products in storage, but he declined to say whether dairy products — or others — would be used to retaliate. Previously, Mr. Block had indicated that the administration would dump surplus U.S. dairy products on the world market.

In Washington, Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, raised the prospect of a trade war, although he avoided mentioning the EC or any details about how and when the United States might retaliate. "I hope we don't get into a big trade war, but we'll be under a lot of pressure to teach somebody a lesson, or show that we mean business," he said.

"We cannot stand by and see our farmers disappear, so while no

one wants to start a trade war with your tax dollars, I'm not sure we can avoid it," Senator Dole said at a seminar sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute.

On other issues, Mr. Block said that the Soviet Union was not buying U.S. grain and other farm products "as aggressively" as a year ago, and that he could not explain it. He said the Russians had bought three million metric tons of grain so far this year, compared to four million tons at the same time a year ago.

"I don't know what the game plan is," Mr. Block said of the Soviet intentions, responding to questions about possible links in the slowed grain purchases and broader, East-West foreign policy considerations.

Mr. Block also denied reports that the administration had decided to sell the Soviet Union 100,000 tons of surplus U.S. butter as part of a reported barter deal that also would involve Soviet nonferrous metals.

The reports originated in European government circles in Geneva last week during a meeting of trade ministers.

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Argentine Presidential Election Promised by End of 1983

Buenos Aires — President Reynaldo Benito announced Wednesday that a presidential election would be held next year to return Argentina to democracy by March 1984.

General Bignone's announcement followed a cabinet meeting at which officials discussed the country's economic problems, labor unrest and demands for a prompt return to civilian rule. General Bignone said a election would take place by the end of 1983.

Argentina has been under military rule since March 1976, when a junta seized control from President Isabel Peron.

Shortly after Britain captured the Falkland Islands from Argentina in June, the junta promised to return the country to democracy by March 1984 at the latest.

"The national government has resolved, in accordance with the armed forces, to culminate the process of institutionalizing the country in 1983," General Bignone said Wednesday.

The election "most likely will be held in the last quarter of 1983," although they could be called earlier if preparations were completed, he said.

He said the elections must be "technically possible and politically acceptable in order to really produce the best effort to achieve the objectives we seek."

A Familiar Impasse

Earlier, Jackson D.H. of The Washington Post reported from Buenos Aires:

Military rulers and veteran civilian leaders in Argentina are caught up in a strange political dialogue, at once anarchic and predictable, and as familiar here as a mournful old tango.

This time it began with the "covenant." Earlier this month, the governing military junta called out labor and political leaders and sternly issued a 15-point program for negotiating a military withdrawal from power.

The offer had long been anticipated. But the military was shocked by the response: a quick and clamorous fear. Argentine politicians collectively announced that they would have no part of the military's program and began organizing mass demonstrations to seek an immediate date for elections.

The result has been a public impasse, and to many political observers here it means national politics has taken a foreseeable course. Argentina, they say, is back on the "seesaw," or pattern of flips between military and civilian rule.

"When a military government announces it is leaving, it gets a little more destabilized with each day that passes," said a veteran political operative here who has worked with both military and civilian leaders. "The political parties rise with each slip of the military. The result is that there is never a balance, and you never have an agreement. What you have is constant instability."

Argentina has shifted seven times between military and civilian rulers in less than 20 years. Increasingly,

the civilian governments have seemed doomed to survive only as long as it took a temporarily shattered military to reorder its ranks and regain some prestige.

Now, with the country attempting another transition to a democratic government, many analysts express concern about whether they will finish with yet another weak civilian government or if the country's growing turmoil will simply propel the old seesaw of generals and politicians into something much worse.

Argentine analysts worry that neither the military nor the faded political leadership — with its public intransigence and occasional secret bargaining — will have the ability to control the planned move to democracy by March 1984.

The newly legalized political parties are finding that their reaffiliation drives are gaining surprisingly little support, even as mass movements have begun to form outside the parties' leadership.

Last week, both military and political leaders were disturbed by a series of demonstrations that erupted in suburban Buenos Aires over taxes, including one rally that resulted in street fighting between police and angry local residents.

At the same time, the conspicuous silence of all but a few politicians about the 6,000 to 15,000 Argentines who disappeared during the military's violent campaign against terrorists and internal opponents has been outflanked by a swelling movement that has made human rights Argentina's principal public issue.

While most politicians here still discount the possibility of a successful hard-time military coup, the

growing disorder has begun to be compared to that of the early 1970s, when a series of movements on both the right and the left plunged Argentina into years of constant political violence and finally helped provoke the military takeover of 1976.

And at the root of the problem, these analysts say, is the Argentine seesaw, and the peculiar, almost ironic political concept of a "covenant."

For decades, Argentine leaders have been preoccupied with the idea of universal national agreements, and the "covenant" is a key part of the ideology of the nation's largest political party, the Peronists.

Only months ago, before and during the Falklands conflict, a host of political leaders was clamoring for the military to agree to a "covenant" or a "national reconciliation" that would heal the nation's differences and prevent another cycle of tumultuous transition, weak civilian government and military takeover.

But, it seems, a "covenant" was never really the goal of either side. Even while the present government of General Bignone was being formed, military leaders rejected the idea of negotiations with civilians. Then, party activists say, the armed forces set off the seesaw with two tactical mistakes.

First, the junta announced that it would institutionalize the country by March of 1984; it set a fixed period, without getting anything in return," a politician here explained. "Then, Bignone lifted the restrictions on political parties. And so now the parties have nothing to bargain over but a date of elections. The military just doesn't have any cards."

U.S. House Authorizes Interim A-Waste Sites

Washington — The House of Representatives is continuing work on legislation that would establish the first national policy for the storage and disposal of nuclear waste.

After protracted discussion, the House voted Tuesday to authorize the establishment of temporary facilities for the storage of waste if utilities exhausted available storage space before a permanent facility for the burial of waste is completed.

The amendment to delete from the bill authority to build "away from reactor" storage units was sponsored by Representative Stanley N. Lundine, a Democrat of New York. It was defeated, 308-84.

Representative Lundine and others had argued that the establishment of temporary storage units would slow the creation of a permanent waste facility, because utilities would be able to ship their wastes to the temporary units and would have little need for an expensive permanent unit.

They also argued that interim storage units would lead to vastly increased shipments of radioactive nuclear waste on the nation's highways and railroads, shipments that are already a source of local political tension and opposition from citizens.

The defeat of Mr. Lundine's amendment was a blow for environmental groups.

They suffered another setback when the House rejected, 293-109,

a move to make more general language in the bill that bars the Department of Energy from selecting densely populated areas as the site for the final repository.

The House is expected to complete action on the bill Thursday. The legislation would then probably be sent to a House-Senate conference where differences with a Senate-approved version could be reconciled.



HIGH WINDS — A tree lies on top of a house in Menlo Park, near San Francisco, after being felled by a storm that struck the California coast. Nine persons died in the southern part of the state, and a house was washed into the surf there.

U.S. Economy Leaves Private Schools Unfilled

New York — An unusually large number of students who are enrolled in private secondary schools last spring backed out at the last minute this fall because of economic fears.

Boarding schools in the Northeast, especially smaller schools in New England, were hardest hit, with as many as 30 to 40 students at some schools withdrawing in August and September, forfeiting deposits of up to \$500.

In the South and Middle West, more schools than expected reported declining enrollment as parents shifted their children from private to public education.

However, private schools in New York City defied the trend, probably because parents felt that the city's public schools did not offer an alternative, headmasters said. "People who live in the city are really willing to make a financial sacrifice, because they feel they have no choice," said P. Gordon B. Stillman, headmaster of Riverdale Country School in the Bronx, where enrollment remained stable.

In a survey conducted this fall by the National Association of Independent Schools, 81 of 170 boarding schools polled around the country said they had been unable to enroll the number of students they had budgeted for in the spring.

In addition, depressed economies abroad have dried up the pool of foreign students. And this fall the economic crisis in Mexico caused many Mexican students to withdraw from American private schools.

At a meeting this fall at the Secondary School Admission Test Board in Princeton, New Jersey, private school admissions officers from around the country complained that they had been plagued

with "no-shows," students who enrolled and then failed to arrive on opening day.

The problem has also been reported at many private colleges, from small black colleges to Ivy League institutions.

L. Laird Davis, admissions director for Choate Rosemary Hall, in Wallingford, Connecticut, which had to go to its waiting list late in the summer to fill 10 empty slots. "In my 13 years here, I've never seen anything so dramatic."

The admissions season started out promisingly enough, as anxiety over budget cuts in public education drove families to apply to private schools in record numbers last spring, according to the National Association of Independent Schools. But over the summer, interest dropped off precipitously as the tuition due-date drew near.

The median charge for a year at boarding school rose this fall to \$7,850, while the median for day school increased to \$4,050, the schools association said.

At Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, five students pulled out over the summer for financial reasons and two more called on opening day to say they were not coming, said John Herney, admissions director. "Every school I know had a similar experience," he added.

"We lost 24 students this fall and it's killing us," said T. Holmes Moore, president of The New Hampton School in New Hampton, New Hampshire. For New Hampton, 24 fewer students means \$206,400 less in tuition this year, a serious matter for a school that, like smaller private schools, has an endowment of less than \$1 million.

Applications from members of minority groups are also down. The Black Student Fund in Washington, District of Columbia, noted a sudden decline in minority enrollment this year after several years of a steady rise.

And some school officials said the poor economy has inspired many families to revive an old practice — sending only their boys to private school.

Robert Coote, 73, Stage and Film Actor, Dies

New York Times — Robert Coote, 73, a veteran British actor, who won acclaim on Broadway a generation ago when he created the role of Colonel Pickens in "My Fair Lady," died in his sleep at 25 at Mr. Coote not only cited the role of Pickens, the best friend of Rex Harrison's Henry Higgins, in the 1956 original, but went on to play the role in a national tour, in London, in Moscow and the 1976 stage revival. (The role was played by Wilfrid Hyde-White).

Mr. Coote played supporting roles in such films as "Gunga Din" (1938), "Forever Amber" (1947), "The Ghost and Mrs. Muir" (1947) and "Merry Andrew" (1958).

Alexander Belyakov
MOSCOW (AP) — Lieutenant General Alexander Belyakov, 84, one of the three men who made the first nonstop flight across the North Pole from Moscow to the United States, died Tuesday.

General Belyakov, Valery Chkalov and Georgi Baidoukov flew a single-engine plane from Moscow to Vancouver, Washington, June 18-20, 1937.

Other deaths:
Henry S. Wingate, 77, retired chairman and chief executive officer of the International Nickel

Company of Canada, Thursday on Long Island, New York.

Oleg Anichkin, 52, a former foreign editor of Tass, Saturday, the news agency reported from Moscow. He joined Tass in 1955 and went on to work as a correspondent in Britain, Australia and the United States.

Steve Gordon, 44, the director and author of the 1980 hit movie "Arthur," which was nominated for an Academy Award, Saturday of a heart attack in New York.

Aldo Viduassoli, 68, secretary of the Fascist Party from 1941-1943 under Mussolini, Monday of a heart attack in Cagliari, Sardinia. In 1946 he was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for collaboration with the Nazis, but an appeals court ordered him freed.

Frank Hampton, 86, chairman of the State-Record Co., which owns newspapers, television stations and printing companies, Tuesday in Columbia, South Carolina.

Morris Levine, 86, an attorney whose colorful career spanned years during which he defended mobster Mickey Cohen, the kidnapers of Frank Sinatra Jr. and a Japanese war criminal, Thursday in Los Angeles.

12 Pakistani Opposition Politicians Reportedly Arrested With Dissidents

Islamabad — Military authorities have arrested more than a dozen opposition politicians since Sunday in a roundup of Pakistani dissidents, opposition sources said Wednesday.

Most of the opposition politicians were arrested in Sind, the house province of Pakistan's executed former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the sources said.

They said Khuda-e-Noor, president of the Baluchistan provincial branch of the banned Tehrik-i-Ins

tiqal party, was arrested Tuesday in his hotel room in the city of Lahore under martial-law regulations banning political activity.

Among other politicians reportedly arrested since Sunday were Khwaja Khairuddin, secretary-general of the eight-party Movement for Restoration of Democracy alliance; the alliance's assistant secretary-general, Mairaj Mohammed Khan; a former Sind province chief minister, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi; and a former Sind governor, Muzaffar Ali Bhutto, a cousin of Mr. Bhutto.

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Soviet Chemical Warfare

It has been an uphill climb for two U.S. administrations to draw attention to the Soviet Union's responsibility for chemical warfare violations in Southeast Asia and in Afghanistan. The interesting question is why the general response has been so slow.

One reason has been the difficulty of assembling evidence to meet the standards required to sustain such charges. The scenes were remote, the victims simple people for whom "yellow rain" was but one of many travails. In the world at large, many people found it hard to believe that the Soviet Union would sponsor and practice a barbarous form of warfare that it had vowed in two treaties to forgo. Did people dismiss the threat on such disreputable grounds as that it mainly concerned more primitive folk, or raised too many disturbing questions about the Soviet Union's worthiness as an American negotiating partner? Governments shied away from lending support to a charge that might be thought to arise from an American Cold War campaign. Nor did the Reagan administration help its case by the manner in which it initially presented it.

It seems to us now that the administration has proven the Soviet pattern by a standard

that reasonable people would accept. There are the blood and urine samples, the anecdotal evidence of refugees and survivors and, now, toxin-contaminated Soviet gas masks from Afghanistan. As recently as six weeks ago, the State Department reports, Soviet forces were using lethal chemical weapons there. An international public that could weep for Lebanon surely can mourn the evident thousands of victims of Soviet chemicals in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

Soviet conduct has had an effect in reinforcing American suspicions of the Kremlin. The effect elsewhere is less evident, despite the administration's efforts to make the issue more universally acceptable by avoiding presentation of it in stark East-West terms. Still, last Friday the United Nations agreed by a large margin to convene the parties to one of the international treaties that Moscow has evidently broken, the biological weapons convention of 1972. Just this week, the General Assembly, acting after a Soviet undersecretary had stymied one investigation, set up another experts' panel that will report directly to the secretary-general. The cause needs help. Soviet chemical warfare goes on.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Qadhafi Snarls the OAU

The latest victim of Libya's Moamer Qadhafi is the Organization of African Unity. His support of insurgents in the Western Sahara was partly responsible for the body's inability to hold its annual summit last August, and his support of insurgents in Chad was chiefly responsible last week for the OAU's second summit collapse. On neither occasion could the OAU obtain the requisite two-thirds quorum. Col. Qadhafi took his position despite the fact that the summit was to be held in his capital and, unless it were held, he could not assume the prestigious position of OAU chairman. He was ready to sacrifice Africa's premier regional institution to advance his revolutionary goals.

True, Col. Qadhafi is acting in a regional context in which the United States and France, among others, have actively supported conservative regimes — such as Morocco, notably in Western Sahara — and helped organize resistance against radical Soviet-supported regimes such as his own, notably in Chad. He can fairly claim that his 1980 intervention in Chad, at the then ruler's request, was in accordance with an OAU mandate. He pulled his troops out of Chad — although not all the way — in 1982 when asked by the current president, Hissène Habré, whose backers include Egypt and the United States.

Col. Qadhafi, however, has sponsored ter-

ror, insurgency or other forms of intervention in a dozen or more African states. He has no supportable basis for continuing to claim and occupy a mineral-rich stretch of northern Chad. Only three African countries joined him in backing Mr. Habré's arch rival for Chad's OAU seat. The responsible regional thing to do would have been to allow President Habré to be seated and to permit the organization to conduct its normal business. Instead the Libyan leader took an unnecessary and provocative stand on the representation question, which is an especially troublesome one to a continent full of regimes that came to power by conquest or coup. The organization is paying the price.

If the deterioration is not arrested, Africa itself will pay. For its 19 years, the Organization of African Unity has successfully helped its members maintain their national and territorial integrity within their arbitrary colonial borders. It has represented the continent's intent to protect itself from foreign intervention and manipulation and, specifically, to avoid becoming simply an East-West checkerboard of "radical" and "moderate" states. It has been the vehicle for what formal unity black Africa has attained on the matter of ending white supremacy rule in South Africa. All this Col. Qadhafi would spoil.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Controversies in Africa

Never in its turbulent 19-year history has the OAU been so disorganized, its membership so disunited. The OAU is all but dead. Over the years its tangle of successes have been negligible. It is hard to think of a concrete OAU achievement. Is the organization, then, worth saving?

In the past two decades the OAU has often been accused of an undue reluctance to engage itself in Africa's thorniest problems, while preferring to take cover in a safe but false harmony provided by issues such as South Africa or the economic injustice said to prevail between the first world and the third. When national outbursts have occurred, it has been expedient for the OAU to stay silent until it is too late. Yet for all its faults the OAU has had some merit in the past as a forum where every African government could publicly vent its grievances. It is also the best platform from which Africa as a whole, with a third of the population of the United Nations, can make collective demands, especially economic ones, which deserve to be heard by the industrialized world.

It is time, however, for the OAU (whatever remains of it) to rethink its method of appointing its chairman. Too many previous holders have been unworthy. There must be a case also for a sort of African Switzerland to become a new permanent seat both for the OAU secretariat and for the annual summit.

—The Times (London).

By failing for the second time to agree on common ground for its summit conference, the Organization of African Unity is once again back at square one. For a growing majority of African countries it is Col. Qadhafi's insistence on interfering in the politics of other states that is responsible for the debacle. The internal OAU dispute is rapidly assuming masochistic features.

To use the discredited grumblings of Ian Smith as a basis for a House of Commons statement is most unfortunate. It appears to us that Zimbabwe's affairs are becoming everybody's business in the world.

On our part we must remind the British prime minister that this country is no longer a colony and therefore she has no right to interfere in its internal affairs. It is quite obvious that what is being complained about is not human rights but white rights.

—The Herald (Harare, Zimbabwe).

Vice President George Bush has returned from black Africa after generating a mixture of good will for the United States and criticism of its policies. The good will emerged from the mere presence of the vice president, who stressed that Washington cared about what African leaders think, talked of economic aid and condemned South Africa's apartheid policies as "legally entrenched racism." The criticism arose from Mr. Bush's comments on how best to achieve an independent Namibia, ruled illegally for so long by South Africa. Everywhere he went Mr. Bush encountered varying degrees of skepticism because of the American approach toward resolving the guerrilla war.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Anniversary in Jerusalem

The Post contended in numerous editorials that permanent control of the West Bank, the government's chief aim, was, in the editors' views, a serious danger for the Jewish State.

—Editor Erwin Frankel of The Jerusalem Post, writing in the anniversary issue for the paper's 50th anniversary Wednesday.

Down and Out in Detroit

Homeless drifters, rail-riding hobos and park-bench bums have long been a part of America. But no longer are they mostly single, white, middle-aged whites squatting on sidewalks with their buddies. Today's homeless people are young, middle-aged, old, black or white. Often they are people who have been laid off, have run out of money and have lost their homes. Meteorologists predict that the country faces an unusually cold winter. Horror stories of frozen street people will surely surface unless we act now to provide for the homeless.

—The Detroit Free Press.

DEC. 2: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Taft Tours the Kremlin

MOSCOW — Contrary to custom and precedent, the government opened the Kremlin for Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taft, who passed four hours seeing its treasures and trophies, gold, jewels and steel, which record the history of the Russian throne. They were shown the jeweled crowns, rich baroque costumes, maces, orbs and thousands of jeweled baubles that accompany royalty's play, and hundreds of pictures of the Romanoffs and their ministers. It was very interesting to see the simple-mannered, plainly dressed representative of the greatest republic in the world surrounded by brilliantly uniformed Russian officers moving through the old home of the only remaining autocracy in the world.

1932: Debtors Are Told to Pay

NEW YORK — Coinciding with the receipt here of British and French notes asking postponement of war-debt installment due on Dec. 15, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt came out flatly for payment of all war-time obligations owed the United States by foreign nations. Mr. Roosevelt's views are contained in an article by him in the Cosmopolitan Magazine. "It is sound common sense to assist your debtors in every way, but there is neither practicability nor honor in cancellation. The stabilization of world finance can best be achieved by a clear understanding of just obligations. The policy of unduly favoring foreign private loans has failed to achieve any real international unity."

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The Palestinian Image: Americans Look Again

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — When pollsters start poking into American attitudes on foreign policy or national security issues, the findings tend to get caught up in controversy over "loaded" questions or "biased" questioners. Such, unhappily, has been the case with a new survey that tries to assess American opinion on the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and the Palestinian problem in particular, in the aftermath of the Lebanese war.

I say "unhappily" because it is as easy to make too little as it is to make too much of the findings of a poll conducted by Richard Wirthlin's polling organization, Decision

Making Information. The poll was commissioned by a three-year-old nonprofit research outfit called Arab Studies Inc. By picking and choosing among its diverse findings, you can make too much of those that the institute itself singles out:

• That 76 percent of the 1,020 persons sampled (with a claimed margin of error of plus or minus 3 percent) favor the right of the Palestinians to establish an independent state.

• That American views of the Arab-Israeli conflict "are changing dramatically."

That Americans are "apparently ready to support a much more evenhanded United States policy toward Israel and the Arabs than recent official pronouncements and congressional actions have indicated."

So sweeping a reading of the poll's returns is as unjustified as the effort to belittle the whole exercise on the grounds that Arab Studies Inc. is largely underwritten by companies and individuals with an acute interest in the welfare of the Arab world.

The institute admits to that and more. It says it commissioned the poll because it could find no comparable effort to deal directly with the Palestinian side of the argument until as recently as 1978. It could find none at all that have been "either sponsored by any Arab organization or informed by concerns that reflect areas of interest to the Arabs, particularly the Palestinian vantage point."

It even went so far as to admit to a questioning technique founded on the premise that the American public knows so little about the Palestinians that it was necessary to prepare follow-up ("push") questions reflecting the Palestinian point of view.

In a way, this acknowledgment, up front, adds force to the poll's most significant findings. It shows an increasing awareness on the part of the American public of a legitimate Palestinian grievance. And it suggests a public sensitivity to the intricacies of the so-called Arab-Israeli struggle, a sensitivity that may well be manifesting itself in the familiar Washington reflexes: the oversimplified, either-or shorthand of congressional debate, and the primal, political instincts of the White House.

One general trend is hard to refute. Asked to think back a year ago about where their sympathies were, with the Israelis or the

Palestinians, 50 percent said they were with the Israelis, while 13 percent allied themselves with the Palestinian cause. Today the comparable figures were only 39 percent with the Israelis but 23 percent with the Palestinians.

One reason for this shift could be that some 69 percent "disapproved" of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. However, when the question was put differently — "Do you think the Israelis were justified in invading Lebanon to stop rocket attacks and remove the PLO?" — 42 percent said yes and only 50 percent continued to disapprove.

And so it went, with each effort to refine the questioning, there were significant refinements in the public view.

Some 76 percent thought the Palestinians had a "right" to establish an independent state, the United States (having supported the idea in a 1947 United Nations resolution. But many thought this might be the best solution, and only 55 percent thought the United States should "help" bring about.

A majority (55 percent) opposed American recognition of the PLO as the official representative of the Palestinians. But 83 percent favored Palestinian representation of some sort at peace negotiations.

A majority (49 to 41) thinks that U.S. policies in the Middle East are "balanced," and most of those who disagree think the bias favors Israel. A larger majority thinks that the American media "are fair to both sides. The Reagan plan wins strong support — but so does the basic U.S. commitment to Israel.

If there is a lesson in all this, it lies less in the numbers than in the evidence that the American public is entirely capable of absorbing the complexities of the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict when it is presented, as it rarely is from Washington, in all its complexity.

The Washington Post.

The Charter: Where It Came From, Where It May Go

By Mohammad Tarbush

PARIS — Given Israeli and Palestinian preconceptions, debate can seem doomed to degenerate into a dialogue of the deaf.

Palestinians are quick to point out the underlying injustices of Zionism, and how unaccommodating that ideology is to the national and civil rights of the Palestinian people.

Zionists, unable seriously to co-opt this, turn to the Palestinian charter and specifically Articles 6 and 15, which call for the ultimate dismantlement of the state of Israel.

The three Palestinian charters have been set of principles agreed upon by national assemblies reflecting Palestinians' aspirations to independence and their opposition to Zionism. Each successive charter was a reaction to a setback.

The first was adopted in 1919 by the First Arab Palestinian Congress, sitting in Jerusalem in response to the Balfour declaration, which had called for the establishment of a national Jewish home in predominantly Arab Palestine.

The second was produced in October 1948 in Gaza by a Palestinian National Assembly sitting five months after the proclamation of the state of Israel. It reiterated the Palestinians' right to independence and rejected the new changes that had befallen Palestine.

The Palestine Liberation Organ-

ization was set up in 1964. The third Palestinian National Charter was drafted by the PLO's constituent assembly, meeting in Jerusalem in May of that year, and ratified by the first National Council session, also held in Jerusalem. The text was amended at a National Council session held in Cairo in July 1968, a year after Israel occupied the rest of Palestine (the West Bank and Gaza), the Golan Heights and Sinai.

Article 6 says: "The Jews who had normally resided in Palestine until the beginning of the Zionist invasion will be considered Palestinians." Article 15 declares "the liberation of Palestine" to be "a national duty." The aim is "the elimination of Zionism in Palestine." To this end "the Arab nation must mobilize all its military, human, moral and spiritual capabilities." The liberation process is defined as "the phase of the armed Palestinian revolution."

Critics of these texts tend to ignore the prior dispossession of Palestinians as Zionism proceeded to establish Eretz (greater) Israel. In the 20 years from 1948 to 1968, when there were no Articles 6 and 15, neither was there peace but rather continued methodical negotiation in words and deeds of the existence of the Palestinians. By comparison, the charter can be regarded as a mild rhetorical reaction.

A Palestinian's view of Zionist opposition to the charter might be expressed this way:

We, the Israelis, came to your country, and you chased us out, and we owe you the right to return. Not content with the de facto recognition you have granted us, we ask you to disclaim even your dreams for what was once your homeland. Meanwhile, some of our leaders will continue to dream of extending Israel's frontiers as far as Baghdad and Kuwait.

The offending articles have in any case been superseded, in effect, by a resolution adopted by the National Council in September 1969. In this text the PLO resolved to work toward the setting up of a "popular democratic Palestinian state for Arabs and Jews alike in which there would be no discrimination and no room for class or national subjugation, and in which the rights of both Arabs and Jews to perpetuate and develop their indigenous cultures would be respected."

Palestinians are the first to see the utopianism of this. Still, if history has shown that the Zionist dream can be fulfilled only through de-

struction, the democratic ideal testifies to faith in people's capacity for construction. The alternative is perpetuation of sacrifice and suffering.

The democratic dream would be to break with the status quo, step out of the straitjacket and conceive new solutions. What matters finally should be the preservation of the people, not of the state. And if the price for this is the overthrow of the existing order, so be it.

Jewish thinkers have agreed. For instance, Albert Einstein, who said he would "rather see reasonable agreement with the Arabs on the basis of living together in peace than the creation of a Jewish state."

Later, with the state created, Martin Buber wrote in the Hebrew journal Ner in 1961: "Only an internal revolution can have the power to heal our people of their murderous sickness of causeless hatred [for the Palestinians]... Only then will the old and young in our land realize how great was our responsibility to those miserable Arab refugees in whose towns we have settled Jews who were brought from afar..."

Of course, the de-Zionization of Israel and its replacement by a bi-national democratic state is not a short-term prospect.

Meanwhile, the PLO is in fact

willing to accept the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, such together forming about 20 percent of what was until 1948 Palestine.

That is a striking feat from the 1968 charter text. At recently the charter was again succeeded when Yasser Arafat, as chief executive of the PLO, signed a document accepting all UN resolutions on Palestine — which include the 1947 recommendation for partition.

And now there are Palestinians campaigning quietly for modification of the charter. To 60-member PLO central committee discussed the matter at a meeting in Damascus last week. The impending session of the Palestine National Council may finally call the Israeli bluff and amend the charter, eliminating the two articles that have fished ammunition for so much racism.

It will then remain to be seen whether Israeli arguments against the charter have been more than a pretext to hold on to what was obtained by free arms. Or whether the objectives of Zionism — the main cause of so much enmity between Jews and Arabs — can be adjusted to reality.

The writer is an investment banker based in Paris and a commentator on Middle East issues.

The Mexican Crisis: President de la Madrid Accedes to a Mess

By Guy F. Erb

WASHINGTON — The United States and Mexico have only begun to grapple with the implications of Mexico's crisis. Urgent short-term problems have obscured the damage it may cause to economic links between the two countries. The governments and private leaders of each must provide a solid footing for restoration of trade, investment and economic growth in Mexico.

As he takes office as president, Miguel de la Madrid faces economic difficulties as serious as any Mexico has experienced in 50 years. Moreover, the economic effects of these problems are felt far beyond the borders.

Many U.S. companies saw third-quarter earnings drop as their Mexican subsidiaries' sales or as shipments to Mexico fell. Exchange controls limit the conversion of profits to dollars. Countless businesses await payment for goods and services provided to Mexico. U.S. banks hold the main portion of the \$38 billion that Mexico owes foreign banks. The so-

cial effects of Mexico's economic downturn also affect relations — with access recent increases in detentions of undocumented Mexican immigrants.

Financial measures taken last summer by the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Bank's acceptance of delayed repayment of debt and the shipping of essential products on credit by many corporations to Mexican subsidiaries or partners are attempts to keep Mexico's economy from grinding to a halt.

They have barely succeeded. Shortages due to lack of foreign exchange will worsen the slump unless a way is found to break the import bottleneck. Mexico's recent agreement with the International Monetary Fund to introduce policies that would warrant drawing on the Fund was an essential first step. Although recourse to the IMF is painful for Mexico, the drawing will help restore foreign confidence and ease foreign exchange

shortages. The agreement will clear the way for the austere adjustment that must follow Mexico's oil boom. Mexican policies to encourage both Mexican and foreign private investment will also help, even if political constraints in Mexico place limits on the de la Madrid team's initiatives.

Washington acted promptly in support of Mexico in the early stages of the crisis. Both the U.S. and the Mexican governments must now take further steps to help rebuild confidence in Mexico's economic future.

Business leaders in both countries have proposed that private banks and financial services companies join the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the Mexican government in establishing a revolving fund for short-term export credits to Mexico. Such a fund would involve private finance and Ex-Im Bank insurance and guarantees. It would act as a lender of last resort to U.S. firms whose exports to

Mexico were blocked by the scarcity of dollars there. The success of the fund would depend significantly on Mexican measures to break through the trade and financial bottlenecks that hamper commerce.

Washington has come close to an agreement with Mexico under which Mexico would phase out export subsidies in exchange for an "injury test" in Washington's assessments of the impact in the United States of Mexican exports. Such an agreement faces opposition in both countries. Some U.S. companies and unions prefer the present situation, which allows quick countervailing duties against subsidized Mexican exports. In Mexico, supporters of a strong, untrammelled state role in the economy oppose any agreement that would limit Mexico's policy freedom. Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. de la Madrid should lead their governments and public opinion to acceptance of a trade agreement.

A durable trade accord would have to be based on fair concessions and shared risks and obligations. The United States should not seek unreasonable advantages from Mexico's current circumstances; Mexico must recognize that its economic development has reached a point at which Mexican actions have a significant effect on U.S. firms, farms and work-

ers. A solid agreement is essential to sustaining the exports from Mexico that enable it to continue to diversify its industry and repay its international debts.

The removal of trade irritants by both parties; adoption by Mr. de la Madrid of foreign investment policies that encourage sustained operations by foreign companies in Mexico; Mexico's drawings on the IMF; a revivable export credit fund with Ex-Im guarantees — all would strengthen Mexico's creditworthiness and capacity to carry out economic adjustment measures.

These steps would help the Mexican people and their creditors restructure country's international debt and create the strength and resilience of the Mexican economy.

Twitter, an economic consultant, is active director of the Corporate Council for International Policy of the United Nations Association.

Items intended for publication should be addressed to the editor, contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be edited. We cannot acknowledge letters, but we value the views of our readers who submit them.

Mexico: An Old Optimism Endures

By James Reston

MEXICO CITY — Mexico gets a new president every six years and a new generation every 15 years. This, as usual, is the problem facing Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado as he takes responsibility for governing this fabulous and beautiful country: how to deal with both its faltering economy and its spectacular fertility.

You don't have to be an expert on interest rates or the price of oil to understand Mexico's quandary. All you have to do is look around.

Mexico City is now the third largest city in the world, according to United Nations estimates — after Sao Paulo and Shanghai. It is a city of inspiring and troubling contrasts: full of imaginative builders and artists, pushing their dreams into the next century, and of slums, dominated by eager, wandering children hawking newspapers and running errands along the Reforma.

Every time I come it is the people rather than the politicians who dominate the scene. Presidents are elected for a fixed term; they have more power than they deserve and more problems than they can bear, and then are rewarded but discarded into a life of opulent retirement.

Meanwhile, the life of Mexico is determined by the passions of its people, by the skills of its better educated physicians, who preserve life at the beginning and prolong it at the end, and by the philosophy of the Roman Catholic Church, which encourages a growing population of the faithful.

All this has created a new Mexican nation within the last two generations. I came here for the first time in 1945. The population of Mexico at the time was just under 20 million. It is now more than 70 million.

In 1975 I flew to Cuba with Presi-

dent Echeverría and traveled all over that island with him and Fidel Castro when they were talking nonsense about the power of the Third World. On the way back I asked Mr. Echeverría what was to be done to sustain the vast population increase in Mexico, and about the illegal export of Mexico's unemployed workers northward into the United States.

Wouldn't this create a crisis with the United States? I asked. Wouldn't the population of Mexico reach 100 million by the end of this century? No, he said, the population of Mexico at the turn of the next century would not be 100 million, but more likely about 127 million.

That was the basic problem that Mr. Echeverría and his successor, José López Portillo, faced and were not able to solve, and it is now the challenge before the new president. But despite all the current difficulties, Mexican officials are not pessimistic about the future, for they are accustomed to adversity and they remember more serious crises in the past.

They say that in 1930 the average life of a Mexican was 37 years, that the infant mortality rate was 2.5 percent and that the level of literacy was only 33 percent. By the end of the 1970s, life expectancy at birth was 65 years, infant mortality was down to 0.7 percent and the literacy rate was up to 81 percent. Their standards of judgment may be questioned, but their progress over these last 50 years is not in doubt.

What is in doubt is whether Mexico's rate of economic growth, even with its vast oil resources, will keep pace with the growth of its popula-

tion and the decline of the world prices for its natural resources.

The Mexicans now have an external debt of \$80 billion. To pay the interest they have to borrow at high rates and introduce austerity at home that will increase unemployment and the flight of jobs-seekers into the United States. This will be an increasing problem with Washington, which now must deal with more than 11 million unemployed against the competition of illegal Mexican aliens.

Even so, Mexico City is celebrating the inauguration of a new president, and is jumping with human energy and excitement. It is having a party for Mr. de la Madrid, with all flags flying. Is this upland valley you can't see the mountains for the smog, or hear the doubts of journalists for the laughter of children?

The Mexican ambassador in Washington, Bernardo Sepúlveda, who has just been appointed foreign secretary, said the other day, "The best resource Mexico has are the Mexicans themselves." Others may think that overpopulation is Mexico's major problem, but he believes it may be the country's hope for the future.

"I am certain," he said in Boston in October, "that the solution to our economic problems will be based, essentially, on the effort and hard work of the Mexican people. We are capable of overcoming adversity and that is precisely what we shall do."

The problems here now are transitory, he thinks, part of the larger economic crisis in the world, serious but not critical, and not something with which to depress the people during the inaugural ceremonies. They will think about all that tomorrow or later, when the party is over.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No Freeze Compromise

Regarding "The Trick Is to Sell America on a Compromise" by Steven Rosenfeld (HT, Nov. 4):

Citing a Brookings Review essay that calls for compromise between the nuclear freeze movement and the Reagan administration, the writer adds that "the freezers would probably leap at a 'reasonable compromise.'"

He ignores a fundamental premise of the freeze movement: that the freeze is only a first step.

The "freezers" should not compromise on their first step. And after the success of freeze initiatives in the recent elections, there is no reason for the movement to compromise.

MICHAEL J. KELLY,

Chicago.

No Eccentric Summitry

Regarding "A Different Kind of Economic Summit Is Needed" by Lester Thurow (HT, Nov. 17):

The proposal that U.S. congressional opposition leaders arrange a summit with Mr. Mitterrand in order to pressure the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve to adopt a policy of stimulating the economy seems preposterous. One may agree about the need to better coordinate monetary policy with a view to lowering interest rates, provided that inflation is kept under control. One may also

SCIENCE

Coping With an Ailment of the Aging

By Nadine Brozan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lucile and Bernard Nathanson had sailed together for three decades, so both were astonished when Mr. Nathanson suddenly forgot which side was port and which starboard.

"I would yell at her about forgetting something so simple," Dr. Nathanson said the other day, recalling the first incidence of inexplicable forgetfulness on the part of his wife, a dancer. That was three years ago, and as Dr. Nathanson, a retired dentist, was to learn, it was not a momentary aberration but the start of the degenerative condition known as Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's disease, an ailment that was until recently largely ignored by medicine since its description by Alois Alzheimer, a German neurologist, in 1907, is attracting increasing — some say belated — attention in research and treatment.

The disease is considered the most frequent cause of irreversible dementia, the loss or impairment of mental powers, in adults. What sets it off and what can be done to stem the mental and physical decline it brings remain mysteries, although some clues in the brain are under study. For its victims the disease means memory loss, learning and concentration disabilities, disorientation in time and space, inability to communicate, poor coordination and startling personality changes. As the disease advances patients become unable to tend to their needs and are vulnerable to other illnesses, some fatal.

"In its severe form it affects 5 percent of the more than 25 million Americans over the age of 65, and in its mild and moderate forms an additional 10 percent," said Dr. Barry Reisberg, clinical director of the geriatric study and treatment program at New York University Medical Center. "More than three million Americans are affected directly, to say nothing of the additional millions in their families. It also strikes younger people, although fewer of them, as early as their mid-40s."

Along with the intensification of research interest, another change is occurring. In the past, the families of those afflicted, embarrassed by their unusual behavior, tended to keep the ailment a secret. Now people are discussing it. During National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Week, which ended Saturday, Victor Potamkin, president of the Potamkin Cadillac Corp., presented a \$25,000 award to Dr. Carl Esdler, president of Montefiore Medical Center, one of the major centers in the country dealing with the disease, for "distinguished contributions" to knowledge about the ailment.

Potamkin described the condition of his wife, Lucy, who has Alzheimer's and who became known for her brilliant television commercials. "What is there to be embarrassed about?" he asked. "She runs five miles a day and plays tennis an hour and a half a day. But what has happened to her brain? This is what we don't know."

Potamkin has spent more than \$100,000 this year to establish six research fellowships.

THE Nathansons also want to discuss their situation. "I'm a doctor," Dr. Nathanson said. "My function is to help future generations."

Mrs. Nathanson, 62, was in her late 50s when her memory began to fail. Dr. Reisberg, one of her physicians, classifies her case as moderate. Although she has clear comprehension of her problem, one of whose side effects is partial aphasia, it is evident that it has totally altered the fabric of the Nathansons' 36-year marriage.

"I go to sleep with Alzheimer's and I get up — well, sometimes I don't want to get up," said Dr. Nathanson, who is 74. Nevertheless, he said, he is busier than he was when he was an associate professor at Columbia University School of Dentistry.

His days bear little resemblance to his vision of retirement. "I am a hobbyist," he said. "I have a potter, a sculptor, and I haven't done any of those for two years." Rather, his time is consumed with the minutiae of conducting a household. "I go to the bank, I write checks. I see that the maid comes. I feed the cat. I pay the taxes. I shop and make breakfast and lunch. And I'm always looking for things — her wallet, her keys, her glasses. I'm constantly harassed, not by Lucile but by the situation. It is devastating. It distresses two people, not only the one who is impaired."

Now there is more sorrow than anger. "I never told you this before," Mrs. Nathanson said suddenly and pensively, "but sometimes when I look out at the ocean at East Hampton, I think maybe I should just walk out into it and not turn back." Dr. Nathanson wept.

Mrs. Nathanson was forced to retire from her professorship in the program she had organized at the college because "students began complaining that she was teaching the same lessons over and over again," her husband said.

"Lucile has been an athlete since childhood, but now she cannot follow a dance schedule, so instead my dear wife has taken up running four miles a day near Gracie Mansion," Dr. Nathanson said.

"I enjoy that," she said. "I don't have to bother with anyone else, and I can run by myself." She also devotes time to gardening at their East Hampton home.

They have tailored their interest in the arts to Mrs. Nathanson's capacity to understand what she watches. Mrs. Nathanson does not attend any event without her because, he said, "we like to be together." He added, "I sold my boat because I wouldn't sail without her."

"The most devastating aspect of our lives," Dr. Nathanson continued with undisguised bitterness, "has been the isolation. Nobody comes to visit us anymore, nobody calls, everybody ducks us. People are afraid."

His greatest shock, he said, comes from a weekly support group at the New York University Medical Center's geriatric study and treatment program. He also organized a group in Bridgehampton, New York. "My only hope lies in support group meetings," he said. "We're all in the same boat."

Dr. Ronald Evans, head of radiology at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Washington University in St. Louis, cautioned that because the experimentation with the technique and the use of it were still in the early stages, it was too soon to describe or predict its full potential. But he said the device now "in fact" gives us new information about the body, about its chemical structure. For the first time, I can get an image of proton density in the body, for example, and of how those protons are influenced by other chemicals around them."

INVESTIGATORS exploring the devices are studying such questions as their ability to distinguish between benign and malignant breast tumors; to detect abnormalities of the heart muscle and valves; to diagnose heart attacks, strokes and tiny lesions of the kidneys; to examine the spinal column and disks; and to evaluate how cancerous tumors are responding to therapy, all without known risk to patients.

Nuclear magnetic imaging may also be used to detect atherosclerotic plaques in large blood vessels, to determine the health effects of bypass grafts and prospective donor kidneys, to detect the lesions of multiple sclerosis and to determine their response to therapy, and to measure the effectiveness of treatments for heart disease, all without subjecting patients to hazardous injections of dyes or to X-rays.

Kaufman's institution is one of three in the United States now using the new technique in examinations of patients. The others are the Cleveland Clinic (working at the nearby Technicare facility) and the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. To date, the largest number of human studies have been done in England.

Unlike CAT scans, NMR can show structure as well as function, Dr. Kaufman said. It is capable of distinguishing normal from abnormal tissue, even when the abnormality does not change the size or shape of the affected organ. Images can be made at any angle through the body and three-dimensional information can be obtained with one measurement.

NMR can show blood vessels without the use of hazardous contrast materials, which can cause adverse reactions in some patients. It is far more specific than CAT scans in depicting different types of tissues. And repeated scans can be done without the CAT scan's risk of excessive radiation. That means doctors may be able to monitor the progress of therapy or the progression of a chronic disease by taking as many scans as often as they wish without danger to the patient.

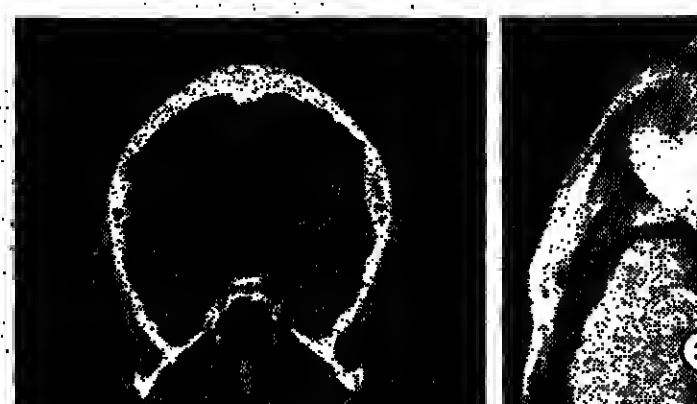
As in a CAT scan, the patient being examined lies on a table that slides into the cylindrical device. The imager is turned on and a picture of a "slice" through the body is generated on a television screen. A typical examination takes four to eight minutes, though the time is expected to decrease while the number of slices increases with further technological improvements. The equipment to produce 15 images of the head in 65 minutes, which is faster than a CAT scanner operates.

The new technique is based on the fact that certain atomic nuclei, such as hydrogen ions, act like tiny bar magnets. They align in one direction when placed in a static magnetic field. Energy in the range of radio waves can cause them to resign the other way. When the imposed radio frequency is removed, they flip back and emit radio waves that are characteristic of the substance and its environment. The same substance with different surroundings would emit a different signal.

Before its potential for medical diagnosis was discovered, nuclear magnetic resonance was used for decades by chemists to analyze uniform samples of solids and liquids.

Despite its many apparent advantages, NMR imaging does have problems. One is its large size and the need to locate it in a place that protects it from extraneous radio signals and substances that contain magnetic iron.

Any object with magnetic iron, such as a screwdriver, can become a flying missile in the powerful magnet's vicinity. People with pacemakers, for example, could not be examined by the new device. Until more is known about possible hazards, pregnant women are also being excluded. The technique does not produce good pictures of bone, but it will show where bone has been infiltrated by soft tissue, such as a brain tumor.



A comparison of images from computerized axial tomography, a CAT scan, above, and nuclear magnetic resonance, detailed on the NMR image, are: (1) coronary arteries; (2) an optic nerve; (3) internal carotid, which bring blood to the head; and (4) an aqueduct, a canal connecting ventricles.

A Magnetic Device Raises Hopes For Diagnosing Without X-Rays

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Radiologists say they have developed a revolutionary technique for medical diagnosis, that they expect to perform significantly better and more safely than the advanced X-rays that overtook the field only a decade ago.

Instead of using X-rays, the new diagnostic device produces pictures that are based on the responses of atomic nuclei in a magnetic field. The device, called nuclear magnetic resonance, or NMR, produces images of internal tissues that are similar to the computerized, cross-sectional X-ray pictures made by the so-called CAT scanners. CAT stands for computerized axial tomography.

The new method appears to be far safer than diagnostic techniques that depend on X-rays, injected contrast solutions and radioactivity. Studies also indicate that the technique will yield sharper pictures and show more distinctions than CAT scanners.

So far, the radiologists say, the technique has been used primarily in experimental testing on animals. But the scientists note that three major hospitals in the United States and others in England are using it on patients.

The development has prompted some institutions to reconsider plans to purchase the expensive CAT scanners, according to Dr. Leon Kaufman, director of the University of California's Radiologic Imaging Laboratory here.

How widespread the use of the new devices will be in medium-size or small hospitals or clinics is a matter of some question because, like CAT scanners, the new devices are costly. The price of the smallest commercial unit is about \$300,000, and the Discomat unit used here sells for \$1.5 million.

Dr. Kaufman and others said brain scans done with the experimental imager here were far more detailed than those from the best CAT scanners. Without injecting anything into the body or exposing patients to radiation, as required by currently available imaging techniques, the new device's pictures clearly show blood vessels and contours of brain tissue and distinguish between different types of soft tissues.

Yemen Ban May Save Black Rhino

United Press International

GLAND, Switzerland — The Yemen Arab Republic banned the import of rhinoceros horns, used by Yemeni men as carved dagger handles, in a move that conservationists said will save the African black rhino from extinction.

The World Wildlife Fund said it also is campaigning against the use in Asia of rhino horn as a drug. Extracts from the horn are used as an aphrodisiac as well as a drug to reduce fever and to fight inflammation. "A special pharmacological study found no evidence that rhino horn has any medicinal effect," the agency said.

The World Wildlife Fund said Yemen imported 49,819 pounds of rhino horn from 1969 to 1977 — "equivalent to the deaths of 8,000 rhinos."

String of Galaxies Discovered

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The discovery of the largest known structure in the heavens — a string of galaxies 700 million light-years long — could help explain how the universe took shape eons ago, scientists say.

Astronomers at radio telescopes in West Virginia and Puerto Rico said that they have identified a string of galaxies stretching from the constellation Pegasus to the Big Dipper, halfway across the sky.

The filament of galaxies is 100 million to 200 million light-years in length, the researchers said. A light-year is the distance light travels in one year — about 6 trillion miles. A typical galaxy contains millions to hundreds of billions of stars.

Ricardo Giovanelli, a staff astronomer at the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center near Arecibo, Puerto Rico, said finding the huge chain of galaxies supports the theory that galaxies condensed from long filaments of matter.

The theory was proposed by the Soviet astronomer Y.B. Zeldovich. An alternative theory says galaxies formed independently and later drifted together due to gravity.

But according to Mr. Giovanelli, there has not been enough time since the beginning of the universe for gravity to cause a cluster as large as the newly discovered string of galaxies.

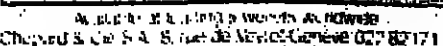
Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 IND	1053.25	1058.75	1052.75	1057.75	+4.50
25 TIT	464.25	472.25	463.75	472.25	+8.00
15 COM	110.75	112.25	110.25	111.75	+1.00
45 SIA	481.75	491.25	480.25	491.25	+1.00
Standard & Poors Index					
	High	Low	Close	Change	
Composite	141.24	142.21	142.72	+0.18	
Industrial	147.12	148.12	148.12	+0.12	
Utilities	89.25	90.14	89.72	+0.10	
Transp.	77.12	77.69	77.69	+0.10	
Transec.	24.65	24.65	24.64	+0.01	
Market Summary, Dec. 1					
Market Diaries			AMEX Stock Index		
NYSE			AMEX		
Close	Prev.	Change	Close	Prev.	Change
107.85	106.75	+10.1	9.13	9.13	0.00
108.75	108.25	+0.50	10.25	10.25	0.00
109.25	108.75	+0.50	11.25	11.25	0.00
110.25	109.75	+0.50	12.25	12.25	0.00
111.25	110.75	+0.50	13.25	13.25	0.00
112.25	111.75	+0.50	14.25	14.25	0.00
113.25	112.75	+0.50	15.25	15.25	0.00
114.25	113.75	+0.50	16.25	16.25	0.00
115.25	114.75	+0.50	17.25	17.25	0.00
116.25	115.75	+0.50	18.25	18.25	0.00
117.25	116.75	+0.50	19.25	19.25	0.00
118.25	117.75	+0.50	20.25	20.25	0.00
119.25	118.75	+0.50	21.25	21.25	0.00
120.25	119.75	+0.50	22.25	22.25	0.00
121.25	120.75	+0.50	23.25	23.25	0.00
122.25	121.75	+0.50	24.25	24.25	0.00
123.25	122.75	+0.50	25.25	25.25	0.00
124.25	123.75	+0.50	26.25	26.25	0.00
125.25	124.75	+0.50	27.25	27.25	0.00
126.25	125.75	+0.50	28.25	28.25	0.00
127.25	126.75	+0.50	29.25	29.25	0.00
128.25	127.75	+0.50	30.25	30.25	0.00
129.25	128.75	+0.50	31.25	31.25	0.00
130.25	129.75	+0.50	32.25	32.25	0.00
131.25	130.75	+0.50	33.25	33.25	0.00
132.25	131.75	+0.50	34.25	34.25	0.00
133.25	132.75	+0.50	35.25	35.25	0.00
134.25	133.75	+0.50	36.25	36.25	0.00
135.25	134.75	+0.50	37.25	37.25	0.00
136.25	135.75	+0.50	38.25	38.25	0.00
137.25	136.75	+0.50	39.25	39.25	0.00
138.25	137.75	+0.50	40.25	40.25	0.00
139.25	138.75	+0.50	41.25	41.25	0.00
140.25	139.75	+0.50	42.25	42.25	0.00
141.25	140.75	+0.50	43.25	43.25	0.00
142.25	141.75	+0.50	44.25	44.25	0.00
143.25	142.75	+0.50	45.25	45.25	0.00
144.25	143.75	+0.50	46.25	46.25	0.00
145.25	144.75	+0.50	47.25	47.25	0.00
146.25	145.75	+0.50	48.25	48.25	0.00
147.25	146.75	+0.50	49.25	49.25	0.00
148.25	147.75	+0.50	50.25	50.25	0.00
149.25	148.75	+0.50	51.25	51.25	0.00
150.25	149.75	+0.50	52.25	52.25	0.00
151.25	150.75	+0.50	53.25	53.25	0.00
152.25	151.75	+0.50	54.25	54.25	0.00
153.25	152.75	+0.50	55.25	55.25	0.00
154.25	153.75	+0.50	56.25	56.25	0.00
155.25	154.75	+0.50	57.25	57.25	0.00
156.25	155.75	+0.50	58.25	58.25	0.00
157.25	156.75	+0.50	59.25	59.25	0.00
158.25	157.75	+0.50	60.25	60.25	0.00
159.25	158.75	+0.50	61.25	61.25	0.00
160.25	159.75	+0.50	62.25	62.25	0.00
161.25	160.75	+0.50	63.25	63.25	0.00
162.25	161.75	+0.50	64.25	64.25	0.00
163.25	162.75	+0.50	65.25	65.25	0.00
164.25	163.75	+0.50	66.25	66.25	0.00
165.25	164.75	+0.50	67.25	67.25	0.00
166.25	165.75	+0.50	68.25	68.25	0.00
167.25	166.75	+0.50	69.25	69.25	0.00
168.25	167.75	+0.50	70.25	70.25	0.00
169.25	168.75	+0.50	71.25	71.25	0.00
170.25	169.75	+0.50	72.25	72.25	0.00
171.25	170.75	+0.50	73.25	73.25	0.00
172.25	171.75	+0.50	74.25	74.25	0.00
173.25	172.75	+0.50	75.25	75.25	0.00
174.25	173.75	+0.50	76.25	76.25	0.00
175.25	174.75	+0.50	77.25	77.25	0.00
176.25	175.75	+0.50	78.25	78.25	0.00
177.25	176.75	+0.50	79.25	79.25	0.00
178.25	177.75	+0.50	80.25	80.25	0.00
179.25	178.75	+0.50	81.25	81.25	0.00
180.25	179.75	+0.50	82.25	82.25	0.00
181.25	180.75	+0.50	83.25	83.25	0.00
182.25	181.75	+0.50	84.25	84.25	0.00
183.25	182.75	+0.50	85.25	85.25	0.00
184.25	183.75	+0.50	86.25	86.25	0.00
185.25	184.75	+0.50	87.25	87.25	0.00
186.25	185.75	+0.50	88.25	88.25	0.00
187.25	186.75	+0.50	89.25	89.25	0.00
188.25	187.75	+0.50	90.25	90.25	0.00
189.25	188.75	+0.50	91.25	91.25	0.00
190.25	189.75	+0.50	92.25	92.25	0.00
191.25	190.75	+0.50	93.25	93.25	0.00
192.25	191.75	+0.50	94.25	94.25	0.00
193.25	192.75	+0.50	95.25	95.25	0.00
194.25	193.75	+0.50	96.25	96.25	0.00
195.25	194.75	+0.50	97.25	97.25	0.00
196.25	195.75	+0.50	98.25	98.25	0.00
197.25	196.75	+0.50	99.25	99.25	0.00
198.25	197.75	+0.50	100.25	100.25	0.00
199.25	198.75	+0.50	101.25	101.25	0.00
200.25	199.75	+0.50	102.25	102.25	0.00
201.25	200.75	+0.50	103.25	103.25	0.00
202.25	201.75	+0.50	104.25	104.25	0.00
203.25	202.75	+0.50	105.25	105.25	0.00
204.25	203.75	+0.50	106.25	106.25	0.00
205.25	204.75	+0.50	107.25	107.25	0.00
206.25	205.75	+0.50	108.25	108.25	0.00
207.25	206.75	+0.50	109.25	109.25	0.00
208.25	207.75	+0.50	110.25	110.25	0.00
209.25	208.75	+0.50	111.25	111.25	0.00
210.25	209.75	+0.50	112.25	112.25	0.00
211.25	210.75	+0.50	113.25	113.25	0.00
212.25	211.75	+0.50	114.25	114.25	0.00
213.25	212.75	+0.50	115.25	115.25	0.00
214.25	213.75	+0.50	116.25	116.25	0.00
215.25	214.75	+0.50	117.25	117.25	0.00
216.25	215.75	+0.50	118.25	118.25	0.00
217.25	216.75	+0.50	119.25	119.25	0.00
218.25	217.75	+0.50	120.25	120.25	0.00
219.25	218.75	+0.50	121.25	121.25	0.00
220.25	219.75	+0.50	122.25	122.25	0.00
221.25	220.75	+0.50	123.25	123.25	0.00
222.25	221.75	+0.50	124.25	124.25	0.00
223.25	222.75	+0.50	125.25	125.25	0.00
224.25	223.75	+0.50	126.25	126.25	0.00
225.25	224.75	+0.50	127.25	127.25	0.00
226.25	225.75	+0.50	128.25	128.25	0.00
227.25	226.75	+0.50	129.25	129.25	0.00
228.25	227.75	+0.50	130.25	130.25	0.00
229.25	228.75	+0.50	131.25	131.25	0.00
230.25	229.75	+0.50	132.25	132.25	0.00
231.25	230.75	+0.50	133.25	133.25	0.00
232.25	231.75	+0.50	134.25	134.25	0.00
233.25	232.75	+0.50	135.25	135.25	0.00
234.25	233.75	+0.50	136.25	136.25	0.00
235.25	234.75	+0.50	137.25	137.25	0.00
236.25	235.75	+0.50	138.25	138.25	0.00
237.25	236.75	+0.50	139.25	139.25	0.00
238.25	237.75	+0.50	140.25	140.25	0.00
239.25	238.75	+0.50	141.25	141.25	0.00
240.25	239.75	+0.50	142.25	142.25	0.00
241.25	240.75	+0.50	143.25	143.25	0.00
242.25	241.75	+0.50	144.25	144.25	0.00
243.25	242.75	+0.50	145.25	145.25	0.00
244.25	243.75	+0.50	146.25	146.25	0.00
245.25	244.75	+0.50	147.25	147.25	0.00
246.25	245.75	+0.50	148.25	148.25	0.00
247.25	246.75	+0.50	149.25	149.25	0.00
248.25	247.75	+0.50	150.25	150.25	0.00
249.25	248.75	+0.50	151.25	151.25	0.00
250.25	249.75	+0.50	152.25	152.25	0.00
251.25	250.75	+0.50	153.25	153.25	0.00
252.25	251.75	+0.50	154.25	154.25	0.00
253.25	252.75	+0.50	155.25	155.25	0.00
254.25	253.75	+0.50	156.25	156.25	0.00
255.25	254.75	+0.50	157.25	157.25	0.00
256.25	255.75	+0.50	158.25	158.25	0.00
257.25	256.75	+0.50	159.25	159.25	0.00
258.25	257.75	+0.50	160.25	160.25	0.00
259.25	258.75	+0.50	161.25	161.25	0.00
260.25	259.75	+0.50	162.25	162.25	0.00
261.25	260.75	+0.50	163.25	163.25	0.00
262.25	261.75	+0.50	164.25	164.25	0.00
263.25	262.75	+0.50	165.25	165.25	0.00
264.25	263.75	+0.50	166.25	166.25	0.00
265.25	264.75	+0.50	167.25	167.25	0.00
266.25	265.75	+0.50	168.25	168.25	0.00
267.25	266.75	+0.50	169.25	169.25	0.00
268.25	267.75	+0.50	170.25	170.25	0.00
269.25	268.75	+0.50	171.25	171.25	0.00
270.25	269.75	+0.50	172.25	172.25	0.00
271.25	270.75	+0.50	173.25	173.25	0.00
272.25	271.75	+0.50	174.25	174.25	0.00
273.25	272.75	+0.50	175.25	175.25	0.00
274.25	273.75	+0.50	176.25	176.25	0.00
275.25	274.75	+0.50	177.25	177.25	0.00
276.25	275.75	+0.50	178.25	178.25	0.00
277.25	276.75	+0.50	179.25	179.25	0.00
278.25	277.75	+0.50	180.25	180.25	0.00
279.25	278.75	+0.50	181.25	181.25	0.00
280.25	279.75	+0.50	182.25	182.25	0.00
281.25	280.75	+0.50	183.25	183.25	0.00
282.25	281.75	+0.50	184.25	184.25	0.00
283.25	282.75	+0.50	185.25	185.25	0.00
284.25	283.75	+0.50	186.25	186.25	0.00
285.25	284.75	+0.50	187.25	187.25	0.00
286.25	28				

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

The Associated Press

Turning to 1983 production, the IWC, after mentioning a shortfall in the Soviet Union's winter wheat sowings, said that "concern had arisen over dry conditions in India. Production in China is forecast on the increase. Elsewhere in the Northern Hemisphere no particular problems have been reported."

[illegible]

Closing prices in local currencies.

[illegible]

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	
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1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	
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224	16% ShellG	0.8	2.1	13	325 u219	224	239 + 19
234	17% ShellG	0.7, 25	3.8	8	357	234	257 + 12
234	14% ShellG	0.7, 40	5.8	4	u24	64	24 + 7

USPAC	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

WALL STREET WATCH
By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Bumpy Ride Increases Resolve To Hold on to the Bull's Horns

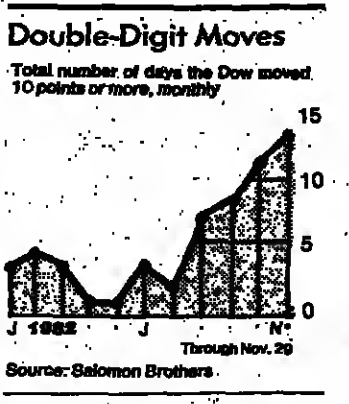
LONDON — Feeling queasy about the stock market? It may be a bit of air sickness. Wall Street's power climb to record heights has been a choppy ride up. Since taking off from its Dow-Jones-index low of 777 on Aug. 12, swings in the New York Stock Exchange's closing prices have averaged more than 12 points a day. Fifteen of the 79 trading sessions since then have seen spans of 20 or more points, five trading days have witnessed whopping moves of 30 or more and one day — Nov. 3 — the market pressed investors back against their seats with a 43-point blast-off.

"Intraday figures have shown an even more volatile pattern," said Charles S. Comer, chief technical analyst for Prudential-Bache Securities, who compiled the data.

Jack Nash, chairman of Oppenheimer & Co., commented that what is happening is characteristic of bull markets. "They gyrate," he warned investors to be prepared for more sharp moves. "The bull market is in an up-down digestive stage," he added. "But it won't stay level as people think."

William L. Patenotte, research director at Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore brokers, observed that Wall Street's "institutionalization" is what has accounted for the unprecedented volatility in stock prices. He said it is the huge institutional investors, managing hundreds of billions of dollars for pension funds and such buying and selling shares in 100,000-share blocks. He noted that ten years ago individual investors accounted for 70 percent of the volume on the New York Stock Exchange, while now that ratio has been reversed.

"The volatility does not indicate market instability," Mr. Patenotte said. "Rather it reflects the uncertainty among money managers, with interest rates down so far since summer, about where their funds should be. They're just quicker on the trigger now."



Source: Salomon Brothers

Two Big Booms

Mr. Comer agreed that there is nothing wrong with volatility in itself, but he observed that it often precedes market pull-backs. In overall market terms, he said, the 1953-54 and 1962-66 bull periods displayed the upward-sloping pattern that is evident so far in the second half of 1982. In each of these periods, and especially in '53-'54, he said, there was a doubling of the price level with only minor corrections along the way. In 1954, the first break of the uptrend marked the beginning of a bear phase. In 1965, he said, there was a sharp break followed by one more push to new highs at 1,000; then the bear took charge.

"Of the 17 previous bull markets since the late 1800s, those are the only two to show such non-stop climbs. And in both cases, the first break was a big one."

Mr. Comer complained that the volatility, by "exaggerating and distorting trends," has rendered technical analysis of the market "ineffective at this juncture."

"We simply cannot identify more than a handful of stocks at any given moment that show truly attractive technical patterns,"

Leon G. Cooperman, chairman of the investment policy committee at Goldman Sachs, who along with Mr. Nash and Mr. Patenotte was attending the annual European Institutional Investor conference here, pointed out that volatility on Wall Street has jumped 40 percent since the August price surge.

Air Expansive Period

"In the last 100 days, two-thirds of the time the market on a daily basis has been up or down within a range of 1 1/2 percent," he said. "Whereas in the last year the deviation of swing has been 1.1 percent. That expansion is much higher than any time in recent years, at least."

The main factor, Mr. Cooperman said, is that Wall Street is responding "as a function of increased volatility on the bond market," where volatility in the last three years has surpassed that of stocks, upsetting a historical pattern. Then with interest rates heading down, he added, that volatility has begun shifting to stocks.

Second, he also cited the growing clout of institutions on Wall Street, noting the tendency of money managers to exhibit a "herd mentality" because they all look at the same statistics.

Third, he said there is the increasing impact of computer technology on the stock market, greatly speeding up information and accelerating bull-bear shifts.

In addressing the conference, Mr. Cooperman predicted, "At most, the bull market is at its midway point in terms of price, so expect another 30 to 35 percent advance over the next couple of years."

Mr. Nash, in his speech, told the 500 delegates representing Europe's top money managers that the "internationalization of Wall Street is no more than an empty phrase."

"I happen to believe that the predominance of New York in the world's financial life will grow greater, not weaker," he said.

Addressing the audience, Mr. Nash said money managers do not share the concern of their European counterparts about a worldwide financial and economic collapse. He said Stefan Abrams, head of his firm's investment policy committee, finds "zero concern" among U.S. money managers about impending disaster. "Not because the patient hasn't been sick, but because we have diagnosed the illness and are treating it."

EC, Hong Kong Reach 4-Year Textile Accord

BRUSSELS — After six months of often contentious negotiations, the European Community and Hong Kong signed a four-year agreement here Wednesday that will reduce the colony's quotas for low-priced textile sales to EC nations but will not cut trade below current levels.

The agreement, appeared, to eliminate threats by the community to withdraw from the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, the international textile agreement to which both parties subscribe, and it seemed likely to lead to bilateral settlements between the EC and its other major textile suppliers, possibly in the next few days.

An EC official who helped negotiate the agreement praised it, saying it would provide "a stabilizing force" for trade with Hong Kong, which is the community's biggest textile supplier. The agreement requires ratification by the EC ministerial council, but that is considered a formality.

The accord, which takes effect Jan. 1, cuts quotas for five imports considered to be the most sensitive — T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, shirts and trousers — by between 6.3 and 8.3 percent, according to the official, who asked not to be named. In addition, the agreement sets "restraint levels" for 34 other categories and outlines average annual growth rates in imports that are "substantially lower than in the previous agreement."

Peter Tsao, Hong Kong's acting secretary for trade and industry, said the accord does not cut "current trade levels, and in most categories Hong Kong's trading opportunities in 1983 are higher than current trade levels."

He said that while Hong Kong gave in to the EC demand for lower import quotas, "the final pack-

Stocks Are Mixed in New York

NEW YORK — A late selloff in the blue-chip issues caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close mixed after a roller-coaster day.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed as much as 11.5 points by early afternoon and was fractionally lower an hour before the close. Then it climbed back up 4.69 a half-hour later. But nervous investors started taking profits in the last half-hour, and the Dow closed down 8.19 at 1,031.09.

Advances continued to lead declines, however, by a ratio of three to two. Volume, swelled to 107.9 million shares, the highest total in three weeks, from the 93.54 million traded Tuesday.

Analysts noted that the market was much stronger than the Dow average indicated. The Dow, the most widely quoted market average, is based on the prices of 30 blue-chip stocks.

Broader-based market indices continued to show gains, and the breadth figures were very good, signaling that investors are moving into the more speculative secondary stocks.

"Investors are losing their skepticism that the rally will hold," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "I think the market now has a good chance at making a stab at its November highs."

The Dow average closed at a high of 1,065.49 Nov. 3.

Analysts said there was no specific news to explain the strength in the market.

"I think everyone was waiting for the Dow to hit 950, and when it held above 1,000 everyone rushed to get back on the bandwagon," one analyst said.

"Institutional investors, who recently had lessened their participation in the market, came back with renewed vigor and bought the recently depressed large capitalization stocks," said Stephen S. Weissglass, president of Ladenburg & Thalmann & Co.

Mr. Weissglass noted that many of these cash-laden institutional accounts "apparently believe that interest rates will soon decline further which in turn will buoy stock prices."

Martin D. Sass, president of M. D. Sass Investors Services, commented that "we are still in a major bull market and the Dow could reach a record 1,300 level."

Analysts said investors were buying high-technology issues along with some secondary issues. IBM's performance was indicative of the market as a whole. The stock climbed as much as 1 1/2 after IBM announced it would change its method of accounting for foreign currency, thus raising 1982 earnings per share by about 10 percent. But the stock lost ground with the rest of the blue chips in the last hour and closed up only 1/4, at 86 1/2, in heavy trading.



Banks in Singapore have been gearing up for funds fleeing Hong Kong.

Hong Kong's Rivals Gear Up

By Bob Secor
Los Angeles Times Service

MANILA — Like buzzards circling over wounded prey, businessmen and government officials in parts of East Asia are scheming to capitalize on what some see as the eventual demise of Hong Kong as the region's business and banking center.

A crisis of confidence, triggered by strong signals from Peking that China intends to regain sovereignty over the affluent British colony before the end of the century, has sent the Hong Kong dollar plunging to new lows and the property and stock markets reeling.

Though China has sought to assure frightened investors that it will not tinker much with Hong Kong's proven style of wide-open capitalism, financial leaders inside the colony are positioning themselves to capture as much fleeing capital as possible.

Two weeks ago, Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos emerged from a huddle with fiscal advisers to issue a decree making it easier for foreign investors to gain permanent residency status in the Philippines.

"Of course," Mr. Marcos acknowledged, "this is deliberately aimed at the Hong Kong exodus, if there is such an exodus."

Under Mr. Marcos' order, a business executive from Hong Kong — or from anywhere else — would, in effect, be able to buy an open-ended visa simply by investing \$200,000 in this financially strapped country and keeping it here. Previously, an investor had to put his money in high-risk depressed areas to obtain long-term permission to stay. But now, the qualifying money can go into much safer investments such as small businesses, houses and even bank accounts.

According to Ralph Nubla, president of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the liberalized investment rules could attract Hong Kong residents shaken by the colony's financial and political prospects and seeking an alternative place to live and work.

Mr. Nubla's organization has been aggressive in its bid to snatch investments from Hong Kong. In recent weeks it has sent a scouting party to the colony to sound out executives there on the prospects of moving out.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Bonn Faces Fight With Unions Over Aid to Ailing Firm

BONN — In its first big labor confrontation since taking office two months ago, the center-right government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl refused Wednesday to help rescue a threatened steelworks in the depressed Saarland unless trade unions help reduce payroll costs.

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said the government would not bail out the steelmaking company of Arbed Saarstahl. The company's trade unions have refused to negotiate pay cuts or exercise wage restraint, and Mr. Lambsdorff said Arbed will have to close down unless they moderate their stance.

Arbed Saarstahl employs 20,000 people in one of West Germany's most depressed regions. In addition, 6,000 people in the area have jobs in allied industries that depend directly on the steelworks, Mr. Lambsdorff said.

He said that leaders of the metalworkers' union, the most powerful union in the country, had written him Nov. 29 refusing to negotiate away pay agreements in existing contracts.

He said the union members had rejected suggestions that workers halve their Christmas bonus this year and next, or loan it to the firm. The union also refused to commit itself to a statement of goodwill on pay negotiations in 1983 and 1984, he said.

In a harsh report to Mr. Lambsdorff, Hans Priess, a metal union board member, told fellow union members Wednesday in Wetzlar that the union naturally expected that wage agreements are kept and not treated like a worthless piece of paper.

Any demand to break the agreements "is an open violation of valid law," Mr. Priess said.

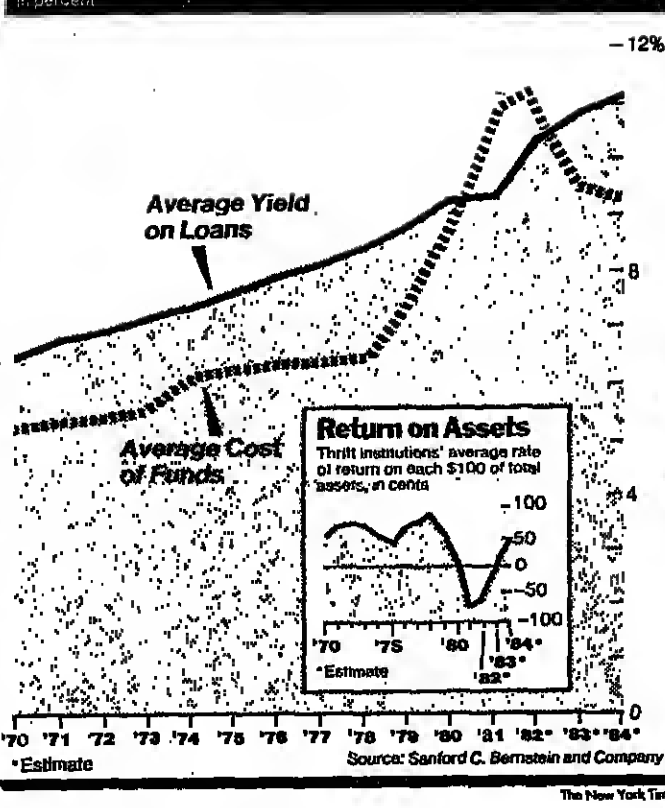
Mr. Lambsdorff said the Bonn government and the Saarland state government would each grant short-term aid of 18.5 million Deutsche marks (\$7.4 million) to meet Arbed's immediate liquidity crisis, but he said he doubted this money would last more than a few days.

Bonn has called on the company's owners, creditor banks and unions to make substantial contributions to the rescue before more state aid is given.

The confrontation between the unions and the federal government was their first major dispute since conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl was elected by a parliamentary ballot Oct. 1, ending 13 years of government dominated by the labor-oriented Social Democrats.

Since then, hundreds of thousands of unionists have demonstrated in large cities throughout the country for measures to combat record postwar unemployment, currently at about 8 percent of the work force.

How Declining Interest Rates Are Improving The Outlook for Thrift Institutions



Source: Sanford C. Bernstein & Company

S&Ls in U.S. Say Declining Rates May Mean an End to Bad Times

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The worst of times may be over for U.S. savings and loan associations.

Until recently, the thrift institutions were battered by high interest rates, resulting in huge losses for thousands and the demise of hundreds. A brighter picture began to emerge last summer, however, when rates began a sharp decline. In early July, for example, the prime lending rate of major banks stood at 16 1/2 percent; today it is 11 1/2 percent.

When interest rates were high, most savings and loan associations were losing money. To attract deposits, they had to pay far higher rates than they were earning on their long-term mortgages, which were made when interest rates were much lower.

The result was wide deficits and the disappearance of many savings and loan associations. About 400 of them have been merged out of existence so far this year, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. And that follows 300 mergers in 1981. About 3,500 insured associations are now left.

If interest rates do not surge upward again, better times seem to lie ahead.

"We think 1983 will be the year of the comeback," said William B. O'Connell, president of the U.S. League of Savings Associations, the industry's trade group.

Most analysts agree. The drop in interest rates is "producing a dramatic recovery of profitability for the savings and loan industry," said Jonathan Gray, an analyst with the New York securities firm of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Mr. Gray said the industry would continue to lose money in the fourth quarter and perhaps even in the first quarter of 1983, but he predicted that 1983 as a whole would be profitable. For all of 1982, he estimated that the institutions would experience losses of the rate of 67 cents for each \$100 in average assets, an improvement over 1981, when the rate of loss amounted to 73 cents.

But if interest rates stay roughly where they are now, with Treasury bills yielding about 9 percent, the thrift industry should earn 15 cents on each \$100 of average assets in 1983 and 50 cents in 1984, Mr. Gray said. And if interest rates fall even lower, with a Treasury bill rate of 7 percent, earnings would be at a rate of 43 cents in 1983 and 73 cents in 1984, he said.

"We're pretty excited about the lower interest rates," said Ronald A. Seagraves, president of Security Savings and Loan Association of Vineland, New Jersey, which has assets of about \$600 million.

Security was unusual because it had been earning a profit until mid-year. In the first half of 1982, Mr. Seagraves said, it had a profit of about \$400,000. But then it acquired two failing thrift institutions, more than doubling Security's size. As a result, Security is losing money in the second half of the year. "Annually, we'll come to break even or maybe lose \$100,000," Mr. Seagraves said.

But the lower interest rates will make the enlarged Security operation profitable again, he said. "It's just what we've been waiting for."

In California, the reaction was similar. "It's helping — 1983 looks like a profit year," said Gerald D. Barrone, president of Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association in Glendale, which is expected to report a loss of \$16 million this year. "The lower interest rates give us a feeling of euphoria," he continued.

Mr. Barrone, like many other savings and loan executives, said he was especially excited about the opportunity to offer high-yielding money market accounts starting Dec. 14.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Key U.S. Numbers Fail to Add Up

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department made a mistake Tuesday in the Index of Leading Indicators for the simplest of reasons. Somewhere in the Bureau of Economic Analysis, somebody apparently used September's factory orders instead of October's, and no one caught it right away.

That made the index seem to rise in October by 0.6 percent instead of 0.2 percent as it actually did.

To business officials and analysts who care deeply about such figures, it added up to an amazing statistical goof. The government, sole tabulator of most national economic figures, just is not supposed to get the numbers wrong.

Department economists, who had predicted a gain of 0.2 percent or 0.3 percent, wondered why they had been so far off. And after a lot of checking — details of the report contain hundreds of separately calculated numbers — they focused on the suspicious orders figure.

In the words of chief economist Robert Ortner, another Commerce official "called them over there [the Bureau of Economic Analysis], and they called him back, and they went around and around for a while."

It was close to 4 p.m. by the time the mistake was discovered, Mr. Ortner said. He added that no one held up disclosure of the error until the 4 p.m. close of the principal stock exchanges.

"We let the secretary [Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige] know," he said, "and he corrected it instantly," Mr. Ortner said. By that time, hundreds of newspapers had printed the story — many of them on page one.

And how much difference did the change really make? Probably not much, because the direction of the index — up or down — is considered much more important than the amount it moves.

John A. Albertine, president of the American Business Conference, said, "It's incredible they would make that kind of a mistake."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 1, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Sw.	Y.	Sc.	D.K.
Australia	2.71	4.42	11.07	28.77	8.79	17.45	2.15	22.35	21.20
Belgium	2.46	7.79	11.22	4.94	3.79	17.45	2.15	22.35	21.20
France	2.46	4.80	11.22	25.38	1.73	10.79	5.10	11.67	28.38
Germany	2.46	4.80	11.22	4.94	3.79	17.45	2.15	22.35	21.20
Italy	2.46	1.20	22.35	57.74	20.19	4.22	78.42	3.07	14.97
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Netherlands	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
US	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Dollar Values

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Australia	2.71	4.42	11.07	28.77	8.79	17.45	2.15	22.35	21.20
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Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Netherlands	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
US	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on November 29, 1982: U.S. \$80.28

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Hekking & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

New Round of IOG Buying Signals

Gold and Volatile Growth Leaders Finish Fall Dips

After pushing equity up 44 per cent in this year's first broad market advance, the IOG fund stabilized its position to await a credible autumn correction which began flashing buying signals as the Dow peaked 990 on November 23. IOG Growth report readers were shown last summer a 3-color reproduction of one of 700 pressure playthings we use to catch highs and lows in the most volatile of stocks and commodities — this example having involved a TEXAS INSTRUMENTS buy signal at \$81 which was followed by a 30 per cent rise in the stock to \$135 in three months. Now buy signals have started developing in growth factors such as Control Data, Motorola, Raytheon, Kodak, 3M, Delco-Ramco and Hewlett Packard after full corrections totalling 57 points in these seven issues alone. Dimensions of next advances in these and many other volatile media including Gold, T-Bonds and cyclical commodities such as Cotton are being provided in regular weekly reports to fund holders — available for a complimentary period to interested growth investors and traders. Simply phone, telex or return the coupon:

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These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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SOCIETE NATIONALE DES CHEMINS DE FER FRANCAIS

U.S. \$75,000,000

11 1/2 per cent. Bonds due November 15, 1992

unconditionally guaranteed by The Republic of France

Issue Price 99 1/2 per cent.

payable as to 20 per cent. on 18th November 1982 and as to the balance on, and for value, 18th May 1983

Sparsbanken Oslo Akershus

Société Générale

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

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Union Bank of Norway Ltd.

Bergens Bank A/S PK Christiania Bank (UK) Ltd. Privatbanken A/S Skopbank Sparbanken SDS Union Bank of Norway Ltd.

Andelsbanken a/s Danabank Bank of Aland Ltd. Fondfinans a.s. Forste SparBanken Henriques Bank Aktieselskab Winston Håkansson & Co. Fondkommission A/S N. A. Jensen & Co. A/S Jyske Bank Oslo Handelsbank A/S RB-bank, Aktieselskab Skanska Banken Sparbanken Nord Sparbanken Rogaland Sparbanken Vest Sparbanken Sydjylland Tronnes Sparbank Trondhjem og Strindens Sparbank E. Ohman J:ar Fondkommission AB

November 1982

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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Incisive. In depth. International

Banks

[illegible]

4-91	93%	2
	13%	2

CCCE 52-22	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25	15/26	15/27	15/28	15/29	15/30	15/31	15/32	15/33	15/34	15/35	15/36	15/37	15/38	15/39	15/40	15/41	15/42	15/43	15/44	15/45	15/46	15/47	15/48	15/49	15/50	15/51	15/52	15/53	15/54	15/55	15/56	15/57	15/58	15/59	15/60	15/61	15/62	15/63	15/64	15/65	15/66	15/67	15/68	15/69	15/70	15/71	15/72	15/73	15/74	15/75	15/76	15/77	15/78	15/79	15/80	15/81	15/82	15/83	15/84	15/85	15/86	15/87	15/88	15/89	15/90	15/91	15/92	15/93	15/94	15/95	15/96	15/97	15/98	15/99	15/100	15/101	15/102	15/103	15/104	15/105	15/106	15/107	15/108	15/109	15/110	15/111	15/112	15/113	15/114	15/115	15/116	15/117	15/118	15/119	15/120	15/121	15/122	15/123	15/124	15/125	15/126	15/127	15/128	15/129	15/130	15/131	15/132	15/133	15/134	15/135	15/136	15/137	15/138	15/139	15/140	15/141	15/142	15/143	15/144	15/145	15/146	15/147	15/148	15/149	15/150	15/151	15/152	15/153	15/154	15/155	15/156	15/157	15/158	15/159	15/160	15/161	15/162	15/163	15/164	15/165	15/166	15/167	15/168	15/169	15/170	15/171	15/172	15/173	15/174	15/175	15/176	15/177	15/178	15/179	15/180	15/181	15/182	15/183	15/184	15/185	15/186	15/187	15/188	15/189	15/190	15/191	15/192	15/193	15/194	15/195	15/196	15/197	15/198	15/199	15/200	15/201	15/202	15/203	15/204	15/205	15/206	15/207	15/208	15/209	15/210	15/211	15/212	15/213	15/214	15/215	15/216	15/217	15/218	15/219	15/220	15/221	15/222	15/223	15/224	15/225	15/226	15/227	15/228	15/229	15/230	15/231	15/232	15/233	15/234	15/235	15/236	15/237	15/238	15/239	15/240	15/241	15/242	15/243	15/244	15/245	15/246	15/247	15/248	15/249	15/250	15/251	15/252	15/253	15/254	15/255	15/256	15/257	15/258	15/259	15/260	15/261	15/262	15/263	15/264	15/265	15/266	15/267	15/268	15/269	15/270	15/271	15/272	15/273	15/274	15/275	15/276	15/277	15/278	15/279	15/280	15/281	15/282	15/283	15/284	15/285	15/286	15/287	15/288	15/289	15/290	15/291	15/292	15/293	15/294	15/295	15/296	15/297	15/298	15/299	15/300	15/301	15/302	15/303	15/304	15/305	15/306	15/307	15/308	15/309	15/310	15/311	15/312	15/313	15/314	15/315	15/316	15/317	15/318	15/319	15/320	15/321	15/322	15/323	15/324	15/325	15/326	15/327	15/328	15/329	15/330	15/331	15/332	15/333	15/334	15/335	15/336	15/337	15/338	15/339	15/340	15/341	15/342	15/343	15/344	15/345	15/346	15/347	15/348	15/349	15/350	15/351	15/352	15/353	15/354	15/355	15/356	15/357	15/358	15/359	15/360	15/361	15/362	15/363	15/364	15/365	15/366	15/367	15/368	15/369	15/370	15/371	15/372	15/373	15/374	15/375	15/376	15/377	15/378	15/379	15/380	15/381	15/382	15/383	15/384	15/385	15/386	15/387	15/388	15/389	15/390	15/391	15/392	15/393	15/394	15/395	15/396	15/397	15/398	15/399	15/400	15/401	15/402	15/403	15/404	15/405	15/406	15/407	15/408	15/409	15/410	15/411	15/412	15/413	15/414	15/415	15/416	15/417	15/418	15/419	15/420	15/421	15/422	15/423	15/424	15/425	15/426	15/427	15/428	15/429	15/430	15/431	15/432	15/433	15/434	15/435	15/436	15/437	15/438	15/439	15/440	15/441	15/442	15/443	15/444	15/445	15/446	15/447	15/448	15/449	15/450	15/451	15/452	15/453	15/454	15/455	15/456	15/457	15/458	15/459	15/460	15/461	15/462	15/463	15/464	15/465	15/466	15/467	15/468	15/469	15/470	15/471	15/472	15/473	15/474	15/475	15/476	15/477	15/478	15/479	15/480	15/481	15/482	15/483	15/484	15/485	15/486	15/487	15/488	15/489	15/490	15/491	15/492	15/493	15/494	15/495	15/496	15/497	15/498	15/499	15/500	15/501	15/502	15/503	15/504	15/505	15/506	15/507	15/508	15/509	15/510	15/511	15/512	15/513	15/514	15/515	15/516	15/517	15/518	15/519	15/520	15/521	15/522	15/523	15/524	15/525	15/526	15/527	15/528	15/529	15/530	15/531	15/532	15/533	15/534	15/535	15/536	15/537	15/538	15/539	15/540	15/541	15/542	15/543	15/544	15/545	15/546	15/547	15/548	15/549	15/550	15/551	15/552	15/553	15/554	15/555	15/556	15/557	15/558	15/559	15/560	15/561	15/562	15/563	15/564	15/565	15/566	15/567	15/568	15/569	15/570	15/571	15/572	15/573	15/574	15/575	15/576	15/577	15/578	15/579	15/580	15/581	15/582	15/583	15/584	15/585	15/586	15/587	15/588	15/589	15/590	15/591	15/592	15/593	15/594	15/595	15/596	15/597	15/598	15/599	15/600	15/601	15/602	15/603	15/604	15/605	15/606	15/607	15/608	15/609	15/610	15/611	15/612	15/613	15/614	15/615	15/616	15/617	15/618	15/619	15/620	15/621	15/622	15/623	15/624	15/625	15/626	15/627	15/628	15/629	15/630	15/631	15/632	15/633	15/634	15/635	15/636	15/637	15/638	15/639	15/640	15/641	15/642	15/643	15/644	15/645	15/646	15/647	15/648	15/649	15/650	15/651	15/652	15/653	15/654	15/655	15/656	15/657	15/658	15/659	15/660	15/661	15/662	15/663	15/664	15/665	15/666	15/667	15/668	15/669	15/670	15/671	15/672	15/673	15/674	15/675	15/676	15/677	15/678	15/679	15/680	15/681	15/682	15/683	15/684	15/685	15/686	15/687	15/688	15/689	15/690	15/691	15/692	15/693	15/694	15/695	15/696	15/697	15/698	15/699	15/700	15/701	15/702	15/703	15/704	15/705	15/706	15/707	15/708	15/709	15/710	15/711	15/712	15/713	15/714	15/715	15/716	15/717	15/718	15/719	15/720	15/721	15/722	15/723	15/724	15/725	15/726	15/727	15/728	15/729	15/730	15/731	15/732	15/733	15/734	15/735	15/736	15/737	15/738	15/739	15/740	15/741	15/742	15/743	15/744	15/745	15/746	15/747	15/748	15/749	15/750	15/751	15/752	15/753	15/754	15/755	15/756	15/757	15/758	15/759	15/760	15/761	15/762	15/763	15/764	15/765	15/766	15/767	15/768	15/769	15/770	15/771	15/772	15/773	15/774	15/775	15/776	15/777	15/778	15/779	15/780	15/781	15/782	15/783	15/784	15/785	15/786	15/787	15/788	15/789	15/790	15/791	15/792	15/793	15/794	15/795	15/796	15/797	15/798	15/799	15/800	15/801	15/802	15/803	15/804	15/805	15/806	15/807	15/808	15/809	15/810	15/811	15/812	15/813	15/814	15/815	15/816	15/817	15/818	15/819	15/820	15/821	15/822	15/823	15/824	15/825	15/826	15/827	15/828	15/829	15/830	15/831	15/832	15/833	15/834	15/835	15/836	15/837	15/838	15/839	15/840	15/841	15/842	15/843	15/844	15/845	15/846	15/847	15/848	15/849	15/850	15/851	15/852	15/853	15/854	15/855	15/856	15/857	15/858	15/859	15/860	15/861	15/862	15/863	15/864	15/865	15/866	15/867	15/868	15/869	15/870	15/871	15/872	15/873	15/874	15/875	15/876	15/877	15/878	15/879	15/880	15/881	15/882	15/883	15/884	15/885	15/886	15/887	15/888	15/889	15/890	15/891	15/892	15/893	15/894	15/895	15/896	15/897	15/898	15/899	15/900	15/901	15/902	15/903	15/904	15/905	15/906	15/907	15/908	15/909	15/910	15/911	15/912	15/913	15/914	15/915	15/916	15/917	15/918	15/919	15/920	15/921	15/922	15/923	15/924	15/925	15/926	15/927	15/928	15/929	15/930	15/931	15/932	15/933	15/934	15/935	15/936	15/937	15/938	15/939	15/940	15/941	15/942	15/943	15/944	15/945	15/946	15/947	15/948	15/949	15/950	15/951	15/952	15/953	15/954	15/955	15/956	15/957	15/958	15/959	15/960	15/961	15/962	15/963	15/964	15/965	15/966	15/967	15/968	15/969	15/970	15/971	15/972	15/973	15/974	15/975	15/976	15/977	15/978	15/979	15/980	15/981	15/982	15/983	15/984	15/985	15/986	15/987	15/988	15/989	15/990	15/991	15/992	15/993	15/994	15/995	15/996	15/997	15/998	15/999	15/1000
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13. Coupon Head
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[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

CBS, Columbia and HBO Plan To Create a Major Film Studio

NEW YORK (NYT) — CBS, Columbia Pictures Industries and Home Box Office plan to create a motion picture company that they hope will blossom into one of Hollywood's major studios. The three companies said the studio, as yet unnamed, would be equally owned and financed by them, but would be run by an independent management team.

The studio is expected to begin operations early next year. Although the three partners did not specify the amount to be invested, they said it would run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

The venture brings together three strong but quite different partners, each of which expects to derive different advantages. CBS, which has been struggling in its efforts to forge a presence in the motion picture business, will be able to accelerate its participation in the industry.

YBO, a unit of Time Inc., and the dominant force of the pay-TV industry, would guarantee itself an additional source of feature films and solidify its already powerful industry position. The key to the participation of Columbia, which is owned by Coca-Cola, appeared to lie in a separate announcement that HBO had considerably sweetened a deal to license Columbia films for pay TV.

British Steel Says Losses Reduced

LONDON (AP) — State-owned British Steel Corp., citing improved competitiveness, announced Wednesday a sharp narrowing in its losses during the six months ending Oct. 5, compared with the same period last year.

The company, which at one time was losing \$ million pounds, or nearly \$13 million, a week, said its operating loss in the first six months of its financial year amounted to 154 million pounds, or \$246.4 million, compared with 208 million pounds, or \$332.2 million, last year.

It said interest payments during the six months to Oct. 5 on advances from the government amounted to 57 million pounds, or \$91.2 million. Extraordinary expenses during the period to improve competitiveness, including the closure of unprofitable plants, amounted to 330 million pounds, or \$528 million, the corporation said in a statement.

IBM to Change Accounting Standard

ARMONK, N.Y. (UPI) — International Business Machines said Wednesday that it will adopt Financial Accounting Standard 52 on foreign currency translations in reporting its fourth quarter earnings and it will restate earnings for the rest of the year on this basis. It also will restate 1981 earnings on the same basis.

The company said that, while the 1982 impact cannot be determined precisely, it could increase profit by about 10 percent. Standard 52 requires the selection of either the U.S. dollar or local currency as "functional currency" for each of IBM's national operations outside the United States. As with most multinational firms, IBM's consolidated results are currently reported in U.S. dollars.

Company Notes

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH is increasing the number of shares for its underwritten stock offering from 15 million to 16.5 million, to be offered at \$60 a share.

UNITED BRANDS, which paid a dividend of five cents a share in October, said it will omit its dividend for the current quarter because of continuing losses.

VISA USA, which is based in San Francisco, has dropped plans to offer a money market fund, saying Federal approval of local bank money funds has eliminated the need for it.

MASSEY FERGUSON HOLDINGS U.K., a subsidiary of Massey Ferguson of Toronto, has announced an \$11-million (\$17.8-million) investment program over the next three years to improve efficiency at its Coventry, England, tractor plant.

MOET-CHENNESSY, the French champagne producer, said that it has acquired Armstrong Nurseries of Ontario, California, one of the largest U.S. growers of roses, for an undisclosed amount of cash.

OMRON TATEISHI ELECTRONICS and General Signal of the United States have established a joint venture in Japan to make and sell equipment for the production of semiconductors.

VAUXHALL MOTORS, a subsidiary of General Motors, said workers at its two major British factories — Luton, north of London, and Ellesmere Port, near Liverpool — have accepted an 8-percent pay offer.

Rivals of Hong Kong Try to Lure Capital

(Continued from Page 9)

ing their money across the South China Sea. The chamber has also placed an advertisement in the South China Morning Post, Hong Kong's largest English-language newspaper, talking up the Philippines as "an ideal outlet for the excess capital of Hong Kong."

Thailand, too, has entered the race for Hong Kong money. On Sept. 29, only days after the colony's jitters intensified when British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ended a trip to China without achieving an accord on Hong Kong's future, Thai Industry Minister Chaiyachai Chonnavharn urged Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda to begin a campaign to lure investors.

So far, Gen. Prem has appointed a high-level task force of banking, industry and government leaders, headed by Mr. Chaiyachai, to study how to attract Hong Kong capital. No specific strategy has been worked out, but the task force is talking about an idea similar to Mr. Marcos' plan, granting residency privileges in exchange for investment.

The Thais have been encouraged by a report from the Bank of Thailand indicating that the inflow of funds from Hong Kong, which has been averaging a little more than \$43,000 a month, showed a usual jump to more than \$17 million in September.

Despite that bright omen, Thailand, like the Philippines, has problems it must overcome if it is to be an entirely attractive place for Hong Kong-style investment.

Both nations can boast of cheap land and labor but are saddled with second-rate transportation and telecommunication systems.

Also, although Thailand has made significant strides in reducing the problem of Communist insurgents, neither country would head a list for industrialists seeking guaranteed stability.

And after getting used to Hong Kong's hands-off approach to government regulation, investors from the colony might find the cumbersome bureaucracies, widespread corruption and enormous red tape of the Thai and Philippine governments too much to handle.

To try to surmount such problems, Filipino businessmen are proposing establishment of a free-trade zone patterned almost precisely on the Hong Kong model.

One idea, promoted by financier Enrique Zobel, would establish a mini-Hong Kong on a small island in the central Philippines near the commercial center of Cebu. As envisioned by Mr. Zobel, the area would operate with a different, more liberal set of foreign exchange, customs and legal rules than the rest of the nation. Another proposal would place such a

Finance Officials To Meet Dec. 9

Reuter

BONN — The finance ministers and central bank presidents of the United States, Britain, France, Japan and West Germany will meet in Frankfurt Dec. 9 to discuss current monetary policy questions, the West German Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

A press statement said West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg will hold separate talks with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan ahead of the meeting.

In Tokyo earlier, both the Japanese Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan declined to comment on a local newspaper report that the five would meet.

Bonn said the meeting, at the invitation of West Germany, is one of the informal meetings the group holds occasionally.

It said the U.S. and West German finance ministers will meet to give them an opportunity to have a first exchange of views since Mr. Stoltenberg took office in October.

Oil Price Seen Falling Below \$30

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — The price of crude oil may fall to between \$25 to \$28 a barrel from the official OPEC price of \$34 a barrel if production quotas are ignored by OPEC nations, an Arab banking official said Wednesday.

Hussain Najadi, chairman and chief executive of the Arab Asian Bank, speaking at the Arab-Asian Banking and Investing Conference here, said Iran, which produces 2.5 million barrels a day, is increasing output to the daily mark of 3 million barrels, against an OPEC quota of 1.2 million barrels.

Libya also is producing 1.7 million barrels against a quota of 750,000 barrels and Venezuela has increased output to 2.2 million barrels against a 1.5 million-barrel quota, Mr. Najadi said.

The banker said the crude oil output of non-OPEC countries, including Norway, the United States, Britain and Mexico, has surpassed the total OPEC output.

The daily output by non-OPEC countries currently stands at 20.1 million barrels against OPEC's 18.2 million barrels. During 1980, OPEC had an output of 25.5 mil-

lion barrels compared to the non-OPEC nation's 17.2 million. "With the announced discovery of new offshore oil fields in the United States last month and the ambition of the Chinese in developing their offshore oil, OPEC's future as a price-fixing cartel is in serious doubt," he said.

Already, he said, the Iranians were reported to have sold a "large amount of oil" to Japan at \$28 a barrel.

In Vienna, the OPEC news agency reported that members' revenue fell from a record \$278.59 billion in 1980 to \$253.07 billion in 1981 because of declining output.

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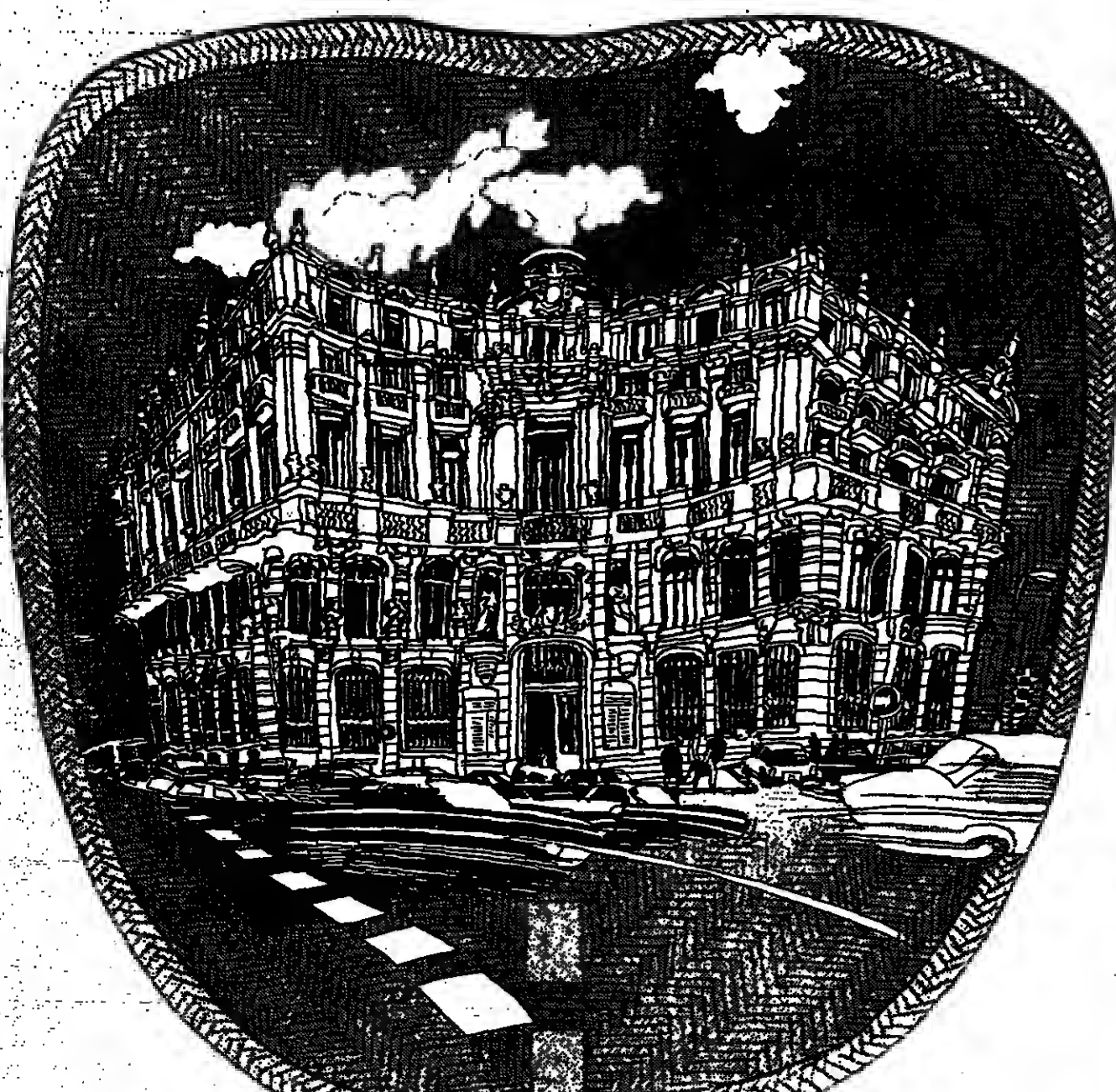
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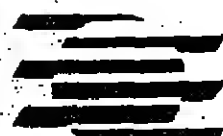


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SPORTS

Stricken Running Back Must Play Waiting Game

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

CANONSBURG, Pennsylvania — It is 6 o'clock, and in the chilly late-autumn air throughout this small Western Pennsylvania town the church bells are heard tolling the hour. It is nearly dark, and the street lamps are on. In the hilly distance, one can see a small white smoke from the several chimneys of a chemical factory rising into the black and crimson sky.

One night a week about this time of year, at just about this hour, Doug Kotar would be returning to his home and family here — his wife, Donna, and their two children, Doug Jr., 9, and Christie, 6. He would stay the night and the following day, then fly back to New York, where he was a running back for the National Football League's New York Giants.

From 1974 through last season, Douglas Allan Kotar was compiling the 3,380 yards that would make him the fourth leading rusher in the history of the Giants, behind only Alex Webster, Ron Johnson and Frank Gifford.

Generally after a Sunday game the players were given Tuesday off. Kotar flew home. Now, the family goes to him. Kotar, 31, lies in a hospital in Pittsburgh, about 25 miles north, paralyzed on his left side and undergoing physical therapy and chemotherapy for a malignant and inoperable brain tumor.

Kotar had always wanted to spend his football off-days — and off-season — at his ranch house in a wooded area a few miles from Canonsburg. Inside the house, a sign on the wall near the door reads: "We interrupt this marriage to bring you the football season."

The message had a bittersweet quality. Kotar was off doing what he loved to do — playing football — and working at it with the intensity and muscle that people in this area of steel mills and coal mines must devote to their labors. "Doug Kotar," Larry Csonka, the former fullback and Kotar's onetime roommate, said recently, "would dive, claw, scratch — do anything to get the extra yard. He's a tough cookie."

But Kotar was no big-city boy, never got caught up in the neon of the city. He grew up the youngest of Tony and Rachel Kotar's four children in the town of Muse, two miles from Canonsburg and even smaller. "Population about a thousand, including the dogs," Kotar liked to tell people.

And horses. He had two as a boy, and rode them in the field across from the house on Locust Street. But when he was 16, he sold them for an old dog. "Well," said his brother, Richard, "he couldn't very well take his girlfriend to a drive-in movie on a horse."

The girlfriend who would become his wife was Donna Carosue, who lived on Maple, one street over. Her blond hair is cut short now, but then it was down to her waist and, she said, "Doug liked that." And she liked him because, she said, he was cute and never boastful.

"And he never cared that I didn't know anything about football. In high school he had given me an all-star jersey in town. The grocer asked where it was. I said 'Doug Kotar.' He said, 'Oh, the halfback.' I said, 'No, he's a football player.'"

Kotar was strong and fast and uncommonly agile. In his senior year he was 5-11 and on his way to the 205 pounds he weighed as a pro. "He was always the best," said his brother. "He could have played pro baseball, too. And he caught more fish and he caught more game than anyone."

Kotar was on the roster of most of his school's athletic teams, just in case. "Doug was probably the best athlete we've ever had around here," said Manuel Phikakis, athletic director at Canon-McMillan High.

"Once we were in a track meet and we needed the javelin

throw to win. We called Doug out of the stands. He changed his clothes in the locker room, came out and threw the javelin farther than anyone. And he never practiced the javelin."

Kotar missed the entire 1980 NFL season when he tore knee ligaments in the last exhibition game. And he missed the last nine games of 1981 when he suffered a shoulder separation. Last spring he went through the paces at the Giants mini-camp, but found he could still not raise his right arm well enough to catch passes and that his knee still had not responded the way he had hoped. Once he could run 40 yards in 4.5 seconds. No more.

He discussed his future with his wife. "I can play with pain," Kotar said, "but I can't play with injury."

And so on the first day of training camp in July — before the other veterans arrived — Kotar told his coach, Ray Perkins, that he was retiring. "I don't want to quit football," he said. "But I don't think I can be effective as I think I ought to be."

Perkins was fond of Kotar, whom he felt was the ultimate hard-driving team player. "What've you got going for yourself?" Perkins asked. Kotar said he might have a beer distributorship, which is the work he did in the offseason at home. He also thought he might invest in a racquetball court.

"Doug was going to look around," said his wife. "But we hadn't had too much time to talk about it."

Kotar began to complain of headaches. He had recently taken a blow to the head while playing volleyball, and he wondered if that was his cause.

Retired from football, he wanted to say goodbye to his teammates. Perkins offered to have the Giants fly him back to New York as their special guest for the first exhibition game on Aug. 14. While there, Kotar decided to consult a team physician about the headaches.

On Aug. 14, he checked in to a hospital in Newark, New Jersey. "The first tests, the doctors told us, showed nothing serious," said Mrs. Kotar. But then came a CAT scan, and the three-dimensional image of Kotar's brain revealed a tumor the size of a golf ball.

The doctors weren't sure if the tumor was benign or malignant. Only an exploratory operation could determine that. Kotar agreed to one, but not without apprehensiveness. "I'm scared," Kotar told Brian Kelley, a Giant linebacker. "This ain't no joke."

Dr. Roger Countess performed the operation. Kotar was on the table for eight hours. Countess told Donna Kotar what he had found. He said the tumor was malignant, that it might have been there for a year and that the volleyball injury probably had nothing to do with it. On the right side of the brain, the tumor was so located that to get at it would endanger Kotar's life.

Countess asked, "What should I tell Doug?"

"Tell him," she said. "Tell him everything, except such-and-such time."

Kotar sat in a chair in the intensive-care unit, his eyes, still intense, focused on the doctor. Kotar did not have to be given intubates. He was aware of such things. He knew the cancer could be terminal, that he could be dead in weeks or two months — two years if he was lucky. Beyond that, he knew, he would need a miracle.

He would begin radiation therapy immediately. The treatments were wearying and painful. His energy began to wane and he went through deep depressions. He told one member of the Giants that he wanted a gun.

"He said to me that there was nothing to live for," said his wife. "And that he didn't want to live."

She turned to him, and on the walls of the hospital were banners and photographs of the extensive Kotar family — the children of his two brothers and his sister — and of his



Doug Kotar

Csonka's appraisal: 'He's a tough cookie.'

two children. "You've got a lot to live for," she said. "We're not giving up."

He looked at her. "We're not giving up," he said. Tears came to his eyes.

"No crying, honey," she said. "We can't cry. We've got to fight."

When Kotar, in the hospital, was asked if there was anything in particular he'd like, he said it was to see his son, Doug, play on his little-league team.

Perkins arranged for the Pittsburgh Steelers to shoot films of three of the boy's games. And one afternoon Perkins showed the film in the day room of the hospital to Doug and several friends.

"I made popcorn in the floor kitchen," said Donna Kotar, "and Coach Perkins narrated the film, pointing out how natural a football player Doug was, as a running back and a linebacker. He wore Doug's number, 44. Doug was beaming the whole time."



The Associated Press

South Korean goalkeeper Kim Gang Il, right, and teammate La Bong Gi, No. 17, tried to cope with a North Korean team official had been knocked to the ground during the melee Tuesday's Asian Games semifinal soccer match with Kuwait. North Koreans attacked the referee — whose face is partially visible over the number 7 — after Kuwait's 3-2 overtime victory.

Japan Leads China by Single Gold

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Japan picked up the 34 gold medal of the Asian Games Wednesday, finishing the 14th day of competition one ahead of China. The games will close Friday.

China's total of 52 is one more than it won at the 1978 games to Bangkok, when it placed second to Japan's 70.

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"Although his jump set a games new record, he was not satisfied," said the 19-year-old Shanghai University student. "If I had some competition I would have set a world record, which I promised myself I would do here."

Zhu was the only competitor in the 11-m foot field left at the 7-5 mark and went on to clear 7-6 1/4 on his second try. He cleared 7-7 1/4 on his third attempt before failing in three tries at 7-9 1/4. He kicked the air with his calf on the final effort.

Zhu's countryman, Chi Chu-jok, the silver medalist with his jump of 7-3 1/4, followed by Japan's Taka Sakamoto, who won the bronze at 7-4.

In other events, South Korea's Jang Kuen won the gold and a 4-games record in the men's 100-meter dash with a time of 10.9 seconds. Jang's time bettered a record of 11.09, set by Thailand's Anut Rattapal at the 1974 Asian Games.

Toshio Toyoda of Japan won the 100-meter dash in 11.13 and Rabuan Pit of Malaysia took the bronze with a 11.25 clocking. Jang, a 21-year-old physical education student, promised himself to be in peak form after two months of training in the United States. He said his next aim is to compete in the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

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Islanders May Be Facing Shake-Up

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bill Torrey is a man of habit. Take his bow tie, for example. Only once in many years has he been seen in public without some form of bow tie between his chest and his chin.

The exception to the rule came last summer when the general manager of the New York Islanders was photographed with the godfather of hockey executives, Sam Pollock, formerly of the Montreal Canadiens.

"Inside Sports got us up at 7 in the morning at our summer meeting and gave us these outfits," Torrey says, referring to the gangster-style suits issued by the magazine. "I said, 'Can't I wear a bow tie?'"

and they said the type of person I was portraying did not wear bow ties. I went along with it. Two days after the picture came out, the magazine folded. I don't know if the tie had anything to do with it."

Torrey also dislikes changing players, but about once a year he meanders into the hockey haberdashery and picks out a new one. This year will be no exception if the three-time National Hockey League champions do not straighten out soon.

The man with the bow tie did not phrase it quite that bluntly this week as he discussed the plight of the Islanders, who won four games, lost seven and tied five in the month of November. He knows the Islanders have been troubled by injuries and had to be pleased with a 3-2 victory in St. Louis Tuesday night, but summed up: "I have to be honest. We're not too happy with what's happened so far."

Maybe, somebody suggested, the problem is that Long Island is just not cold enough for hockey in November. It gets cold enough during the winter, when the wind kicks across the plains of Hempstead, making Unionsdale feel like Edmonton. But in the balmy 50s and 60s of November, the Islanders just don't get going.

The Islanders are not the only team with weather problems. Don Perry, the coach of the Los Angeles Kings, recently announced a series of fines for his referees from the northern climes. Under Perry's system, showing up in sandals and carrying a will cost a few hundred, arriving on motorbikes a few hundred.

Torrey, who has heard about Perry's new fines, should extend the theory to his logical end: His

players must use chains or snow tires to travel the Northern State Parkway and they must wear snowshoes to practice in Caticum Park. And he should install a snow-making machine and a blower under the Nassau Coliseum, to make them feel as if they are in Chicomotuc in January.

Something drastic like that must be done if the Islanders hope to win a fourth straight Stanley Cup. Torrey is a patient man, however, and he recalls that last year the team also had problems to November after 11 Islanders had come to camp tired from battling for the Canada Cup.

"You can't count on pushing the button year after year in March and turn it on," Torrey said last year. "One of these times, it's not going to be there."

This year the Islanders are tied with St. Louis as the second-oldest team in the league, with an average age of 27.1 years, just behind the Rangers at 27.2.

There will be a time when Bill Smith, now 32, and Bob Nystrom, 30, and Denis Potvin, 29, and other championship players instantly become old men. Torrey says: "I don't think we have any guys who are 'over the hill,' who are not capable of playing in the NHL. That's not the point."

"The longer a team is successful, the more it leads toward certain problems. For one thing, teams begin to point for you more and more. The real problem is that if you keep a team together long enough, you run the risk of self-satisfaction."

"We have to keep asking ourselves: Do we have something better? Maybe the chemistry needs to be changed. Maybe it's time to make people think if you know what I mean. I think that complacency, whatever you want to call it, comes when you don't make changes. Certain things creep in."

Torrey was not making any threats. He doesn't have to. The older players can recall the pain when Dave Lewis and Billy Harris were shipped away late in the 1980 season in return for a Jimmy Carson look-alike in fur coat and in socks. But there might have been no Stanley Cups at all without Butch Goring.

In 1981, Torrey traded Chico Resch, another of the most popular men in Islander history, to get Mike McEwen, a hard-charging

defenceman. That trade sent the players a message, and they won a second Stanley Cup.

Last year Torrey made no trades but he did elevate Brent Sutter to the varsity, which "cost somebody a job," Torrey says, referring to Hector Martini. And the presence of the chipper younger Sutter reminded the older hands of the fragility of hockey life.

This year the Islanders started the season with the same 20 players who had clinched the cup to Vancouver four months earlier. Torrey says: "We made the decision that if anybody clearly beat out somebody, he had the job. But if it was a tie or if it was close, we'd want to go with the man from last year."

The man with the bow tie is still patient but not all that patient. "No two players are ever the same," Torrey said. "If never comes at you the same way twice. You have to analyze. Do you go outside? We've spent a lot of money for the kids at Indianapolis (an Islander farm team). Maybe it's time to bring some of them up."

But was Torrey going to do something really innovative and install a four-wheel machine on the plains of Hempstead? He chuckles and said: "Not just yet. We go to Winnipeg on this trip. Maybe that will wake them up."

NHL Standings

WALDES CONFERENCE							Saurer - Munich	
Patrick Division							SWITZERLAND: 0049-6103	
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts	Zurich - Basel - Lucerne	
NY Islanders	13	9	5	108	89	30	Lausanne - Geneva	
Pittsburgh	13	9	7	100	82	29		
Montreal	12	11	9	99	97	28	AUSTRIA: Vienna 006-6103	
Quebec	6	9	6	81	87	22	ITALY: 0049-6103	
New Jersey	5	12	4	84	114	20	Rome - Milan	
	4	16	7	72	112	15		
Adams Division							BELGIUM: 0049-6103	
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts	Brussels - Antwerp	
Montreal	14	7	5	120	81	31		
Boston	14	7	5	101	77	27		
Quebec	12	8	4	107	82	28	HOLLAND: 020-	
Buffalo	12	10	2	116	112	26	Amsterdam-Hongre-Rot-	

ART BUCHWALD

Andropov's Honeymoon

WASHINGTON — "What do you plan to do about Yuri Andropov?" I asked a Soviet correspondent in Washington.

"We always give a new leader of the Soviet Union a honeymoon for six months before the press goes after him," he said. "The Soviet people don't want us to be too cruel at the beginning. After all, he won an overwhelming mandate and he should be given a chance," he said.

"We do the same thing in this country," I said.

"But if Andropov doesn't fulfill his campaign promises, then the power of the Soviet media will turn against him."

"I didn't know you could do that in your country."

"We certainly can and we will. Our readers expect us to keep our Soviet leaders honest. The function of our press and television is to tell the truth about our politicians no matter what position they hold in government."

"Do you think the fact that Andropov was head of the KGB might hurt his image with the people?"

"No. You people elected a former actor as your president, and it had no effect on Reagan's image."

"But an actor is not the same as a KGB director."

"It is in the Soviet Union. Our people revere the KGB. Anyone who rises to the top is in touch with all the people. He can identify with the workers, and the peasants, and the people trying to scratch out a living in the cold Siberian wastes. He knows about crime, and he has dealt with subversive elements in neighboring states. The KGB is much better training ground than Warner Brothers."

"Will the social life in Moscow pick up with Andropov in the Kremlin?"

Fairs Urged for 3 Cities

PARIS — The executive committee of the International Bureau of Expositions Tuesday awarded a 1989 World's Fair date to Paris, and 1992 dates for Chicago and Seville, Spain, for a joint Universal Exposition to be held in those two cities. The committee's decision will have to be approved by the 1989 Congress Dec. 3 but participants in the discussions said it was unlikely the committee's decision would be rejected.

The Feminine in Hamlet

Joseph Papp Casts a Woman as the Tormented Dane

By Leslie Bennetts

NEW YORK — When Joseph Papp's new production of "Hamlet" opens at the Public Theater tonight, audiences will see a lithe, dark Hamlet, slight but athletic and aggressive. This Hamlet fences with the best, throws Ophelia to the floor during his "Get thee to a nunnery!" speech, and wrestles his mother to the ground during the closet scene.

Most theatergoing New Yorkers have seen more than a few Hamlets, but this production offers a dimension few have experienced. For this Hamlet is being played by Diane Venora, a handsome 30-year-old actress who made a striking impression as Hippolyta in last summer's New York Shakespeare Festival production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The history of theater is peppered with female Hamlets, although they were always regarded as something of a novelty. Frequently, however, female Hamlets have appeared in benefit performances or in less-than-full productions of the play, and the Hamlets taken seriously by 20th-century critics have been male.

Papp, who is quite serious

about this "Hamlet," believes, however, that his casting choice enhances the play. This production marks the fourth "Hamlet" he has directed. "And I've seen 40 Hamlets," he says, "but I've seen them in this Hamlet I've never seen before. It illuminates parts of the play you would never see if a man were playing the role. When you take a major classic and change the terms of it, you immediately force people to really look at it again."

"For years I have wanted to do a female 'Hamlet.' I have always felt that there is a strong female side to Hamlet — not feminine so much as female. To me that has to do with an easier capacity to express emotion. The person playing Hamlet should be able to weep unabashedly and unashamedly. There are men who can do that, but they should be young. Hamlet is a very young person, an adolescent, a student."

"There are men who have played Hamlet very effeminate and there are those who played it macho, the male spectrum goes from the very tough to the effeminate and very delicate. Most English Hamlets from the 19th century on were quite delicate, while American Hamlets were much tougher — like Barrelymore. Diane is a strong Hamlet, but not a macho

Hamlet; vulnerable, but not hysterical."

Sexual ambiguity has been associated with Hamlet since pre-Shakespearean times. A Danish legend dating back to the 12th century held that Hamlet was actually a woman whose sex had been concealed by her mother to protect Hamlet's claim to the throne.

In Shakespeare's day, men played all roles in the theater. Women began to be seen onstage only after Charles II granted permission.

By 1775 the young Sarah Siddons was winning critical praise for her portrayal of Hamlet in the provinces; she continued to play the role until she was 47 years old. Elizabeth Powell became the first woman to play Hamlet in London at the Drury Lane in 1796. And in 1820 Sarah Bartley became the first female Hamlet in the United States at the Park Theater in New York.

One of the 19th century's noted Hamlets was Charlotte Cushman, who played it in New York and Boston in 1851 and repeated the role in Boston 10 years later, using Edwin Booth's costume, which he had loaned to her.

Booth wrote in 1882, "I have always endeavored to make prominent the femininity of



Diane Venora in Papp's "Hamlet."

Hamlet's character and therein lies the secret of my success — I think. I doubt if ever a robust and masculine treatment of the character will be accepted so generally as the more womanly and refined interpretation. I know that frequently I fall into femininity, but we can't always hit the proper keynote."

At the turn of the century Sarah Bernhardt took an even stronger view on Hamlet's sexual identity. "I cannot see Hamlet as a man," said Bernhardt, who played the prince in Paris in 1899 and in London and the United States in 1900. "The things he says, his impulses, his actions, entirely indicate to me that he was a woman."

Many observers have perceived age as a critical issue. "If you look upon Hamlet as a mature man, then I don't think he should be played by a woman," said Eva Le Gallienne, who played Hamlet in 1937 in a production she also directed. "But I think psychologically one feels Hamlet was a youth. He's still going to Wittenberg, to college, you know. He can't be a mature man. The whole thing points to a very young youth, and therefore because a

boy of that age might not be technically equipped to play the role, this is why many women in their 30s who can look like a youth, and had the technical skills to play this great role, have played it."

Female Hamlets have won praise from a wide range of critics over the years. Remarkably upon Kitty Clive's interpretation in the 18th century, Dr. Samuel Johnson compared it to that of the leading actor David Garrick: "Mrs. Clive was the best player I ever saw. What Clive did best, she did better than Garrick."

Hamlet is not alone among Shakespeare's male characters in having been played by women. The list also includes Romeo, Richard III, Othello, Falstaff, Hotspur, Iago, and Shylock, among others.

PEOPLE

"Gandhi" Film Praised At New Delhi Opening

Ben Kingsley drew a standing ovation at the world premiere of the movie "Gandhi" for his performance as Mohandas K. Gandhi, the hero of India's independence movement. Besides cheering the British-Indian actor, many of the 1,500 viewers praised the 523-minute movie, calling it "deeply moving." "I would want them to be moved," said Sir Richard Attenborough, the film's British producer-director. "This is not a diatribe. I tried to bring him to life. The audience in New Delhi included President Zail Singh, Coretta King, widow of the American civil rights leader Martin Luther King, and Kingsley. The Hindustan Times said: "An excellent biographical subject, it is treated here with the respect and attention that it deserves." The National Herald said it was a milestone in biographical cinema. "Few films move one so profoundly." The premiere raised more than \$105,000 in ticket sales and donations for the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation and UNICEF. "Gandhi" opens today in London, Monday in New York and Tuesday in Los Angeles.

The fourth \$5-million New York State Lotto winner since the game began in 1976, a Newark, New Jersey, man with two families and nine children, said he hopes the money will pay his bills and still leave him enough to buy a new car. Curtis Sharp Jr., 44, was surrounded by 17 relatives and friends at a press conference at the Lotto offices in Manhattan. "I've got two women out there who are ready to take it," Sharp said, introducing his wife, Barbara, whom he is divorcing, and Jacqueline Bernabe, whom he intends to marry. After paying off his wife's house and her bills and buying a new house for himself and his new family, Sharp said, he hoped to have enough to buy a new car to replace his 1971 station wagon. In two weeks, Sharp will receive a first payment of \$226,100. After that, there will be 20 annual payments of \$238,695. Sharp admitted to some family contention after he won the prize, but it has been sorted out. "We'll all have a big shindig. I don't think there'll be any problems from now on because they'll be getting the money," Sharp said. He intends to keep working at Bell Laboratories as a plant watch operator.

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